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A STIRRING WEEK

CINCINNATI PUTS ONE IN DOING SOCIALIST AGITATION.

State Organizer Frank Bohn Addresses Crowd Nightly—Ends Up With Vigorous Outing on Working Class Misleaders—Plans Made to Keep Up the Good Work.

[Special Correspondence.]

Cincinnati, August 29.—On the 14th of August our State Organizer, Comrade Bohn, arrived in the Queen city. We immediately got together by the way of preparation for agitation, while Comrade Bohn looked up all the sympathizers and comrades. Then we proceeded to procure a permit. We called on his majesty, the chief of police, who acted in a very sarcastic manner, regarding the situation and referred us to the mayor (the highest instance). Sunset having arrived, we did not deem it fit to appear before his highness, the mayor. That was Monday, the 15th. We then went down to Court and Vine and held an open-air section meeting. We outlined a plan of procedure, which was as follows:

That that very night we distributed 900 "Why Strikes Are Lost" and 25 Weekly Peoples, stating to receivers that we would hold an open-air agitation meeting Tuesday night, permit or no permit.

Tuesday our organizer succeeded in procuring a permit from his majesty for the whole week, except Saturday night, on Court and Vine market, because for the latter night we place the famous "Socialist" party near a "standing permit."

Tuesday night Bohn spoke to about 250 people. The subject was, "The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party." Bohn, being gifted with eloquence, and understanding the subject, held his hearers to the finish.

After the meeting we called for questions, after which followed the announcement of our press and literature, with the result that we sold 10 pamphlets and distributed 150 leaflets and 80 Weeklys.

Wednesday night we met again. The subject was "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." The size of the audience was the same as that of the previous night. After the meeting questions were asked, to all of which Bohn very ably responded. One of the questions was (probably from an artist) whether Socialism wouldn't extirpate the incentive of art? After Bohn answered, he asked the questioner whether his question was satisfactorily answered, on which the interrogator replied, "Brilliantly." Bohn showed him how capitalism, by making art and science a commodity, simply degrades it.

Having a systematic division of labor, the comrade near him asked the man to put his signature on a nominating petition, which the man very readily did; and when the seller of pamphlets faced him, he pulled out his coin from his pocket and purchased "Socialism," by Moore.

Now, another episode. A certain member of the petite bourgeoisie asked "Whether, if he inherited 10,000 dollars and lavished it in 'pamphlets' isn't he entitled to the 'reasonable' amount of 75 per cent. profit?" Being positive that he would receive a trenchant reply, he slept.

That night we distributed 225 leaflets and sold 18 pamphlets. To sum up, the meeting was a brilliant success.

The subject of Thursday night was: "The Outrages in Colorado." We had the same order as previously. We collected a good amount of signatures, distributed 90 Weeklys, 100 leaflets and sold 9 pamphlets. After we finished the street meeting, Bohn invited the audience to our headquarters, 1230 Vine street, where we got a new applicant for membership. We suspended our regular order of business (this being our regular business meeting night) and, to the satisfaction of the strangers, we explained the aims and objects of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and pointed out the rottenness of capitalism, pure and simple, Kraggism, etc., distributed application cards and constitutions and all other necessary ammunition to make a militant S. L. P. member. We took the names of all sympathizers present and adjourned. At all meetings we did not fail to make Bohn explain "The Difference."

Friday night we were on the battlefield again. Subject: "Objections to Socialism." We distributed 200 leaflets and

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

The Carpenter and Joiner

Of all the skilled trades the carpenter trade is probably the most universal, and its followers the largest in numbers. A proficient carpenter is supposed to be able to construct any kind of building, from a common coal-shed to a modern six story apartment house, and, not excepting palatial country homes, mammoth sea side pavilions and hotels, or the wood work in modern skyscrapers. This is, probably, the largest sphere of activity covered by any trade.

This trade, like others, has been greatly revolutionized in the last quarter of a century. In balloon framing, toe-nailing has entirely superseded tenoned joints. Heavy timber framing is almost a lost art, being superseded by steel and iron. Mouldings, casings, window and door frames, brackets, lookouts, stairs, railings, etc., which used to be all done by hand, are now made in the mills by immense machinery. Instead of one set of carpenters starting and finishing a house, the modern contractor has one crew to do the inside work: floor men lay, scarp and polish floors, stairbuilders put in the stairs, etc. In fact, the line of demarcation is distinctly drawn between the different subdivisions of the trade.

The carpenter carries more tools than any other craftsman. The average cost of a kit is fifty dollars, and it is always a serious problem for a carpenter when necessity forces him to leave one town for another "in the endless search for a 'steady' job" how few tools he shall carry with him and yet be able to compete with others and hold a job. He generally finds that all he has is none too many; in fact, new building methods and new tools for the same, force him to constantly add to his kit.

The carpenter's risk of life is great. Almost every issue of "The Carpenter," official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, tells of deaths by horrible falls, etc., while accidents are too numerous to mention.

The carpenter is generally "laid off" or discharged without sufficient time to pack his tools. A large portion are generally in debt, or on the "ragged edge." Single men are forced from place to place in search of work, while the married men, not having sufficient funds to move his family, is forced to remain where he is, take what work he can get, and eke out a miserable existence. Yet even married carpenters are forced to leave their wives and babies to seek that illusive "steady job," thus breaking up the home.

When the hair grows grey, the eyes dim, and action slow, the carpenter finds

it harder than ever to get work. Hair-dyeing, wigs and various methods to give youthful appearance, are indulged in when work is scarce. Young men are favored, and intensification of work is great. Buildings which formerly took years, are now finished in a few months, those formerly requiring months, are now done in weeks.

A contractor recently told me that carpenters 40 more to-day in 8 hours than was formerly done in 12 hours.

For 6 men to build a good substantial 5 room cottage, all wood finish inside without plaster, in 3 weeks is a regular thing. Buildings literally grow over night.

The carpenter is a useful member of society, a producer of economic wealth, and while working ruthless competition drives him to do all he is physically and mentally able. And for this, what does he receive? Looking over "The Carpenter" for April, we find at Sorel, Quebec, Canada, wages are \$1.50 per day; Madison, Wis., U. S., \$2.00 per day. 'Aoo highest wage report gives Tampa, Fla., \$3.00; Orange, N. J., \$3.00. For the United States \$2.50 per day is a high average. Deducting Sundays and legal holidays we have about 290 working days. As a carpenter loses about one-fourth time on account of rain, snow, plastering and various other causes, we have 225 working days at \$2.50 per day, total \$562.50. Allowing \$12.50 for expense, oil, chalk, wear and tear of tools, and buying new ones, we have \$550 a year for a skilled mechanic; and as we must all eat, sleep and wear clothing 365 days we receive just \$1.51 a day the year round. According to many correspondents in "The Carpenter" where there has been increase in wages, it has been overbalanced by the increased prices of necessities of life. And this is what the late Mark Hanna called "the heyday of prosperity!"

We, the "home" builders, build palaces and live in shacks. Why is our condition thus? Is Unionism a myth? Can we not obtain peace and those good conditions for which we strive? Are these men we call arabs, scabs through pure maliciousness? Let us reason together; let us stroll through the nice, clean part of any city. Who lives in those beautiful pretentious mansions (we build with our hands, brains, etc.)? Why, the bankers, railroad contractors, railroad directors, etc. Then we walk into the poorer part of town and who lives there? The carpenters, painters, laborers, etc. In fact, society to-day is divided into two distinct classes: the capitalist class, which owns the factories, mills, mines, railroads, etc., and the working class, who own nothing but the clothing on their backs, furniture in their homes, and oftentimes have debts on these.

The capitalist neither toils nor spins, yet accumulates so much wealth that he oftentimes marries his daughter to some profligate European "nobleman" so the latter can spend his immense income. The workingman toils incessantly for a job, and harder to retain it. The Declaration of Independence guarantees him life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—the ruthless competition of to-day makes his life a mere existence, his liberty is the liberty to change masters, and his pursuit of happiness is the pursuit of a job.

With the highly developed modern machinery, rich natural resources, and abundance of labor, sufficient is produced in the United States to supply both home and foreign markets. What excuse then is there for want and suffering at home? What would you think of a farmer who produced sufficient foodstuffs for himself and neighbors, yet neglected to provide for his own family? Yet this is what the members of the Working Class do. Their labor power produces all economic wealth, yet they own the least of that wealth, and are the first to suffer.

They remind one of the Chinaman who kept a pig in his house. One day, while away, the house burned down. In going over the ruins the Chinaman came across the roasted pig, and, finding it tasted good, ate it and enjoyed it immensely. Afterwards he always thought he must burn down a house to enjoy roast pork. Similarly, the Working Class, or that portion of it which still votes for the Democratic or Republican parties, think it must allow the capitalist three-fourth of what they produce before they can enjoy the one-fourth they receive as wages.

The laws of all countries to-day are based on private property. This enables individuals to accumulate a vast amount of private wealth, such as mines, mills, factories, etc. The vast majority of the people being unable to do likewise they are forced to sell their labor power to the owners of the mills, mines, factories, etc.

This condition in turn produces a class struggle, on one side of which is the working class, large in numbers, but insignificant in economic wealth and political power; on the other side is the capitalist class, few in numbers, but (Continued on page 2.)

of class consciousness who constituted the shop committee, however, refused to accept my money, remarking that my time limit has expired and that they could accept "no more dues from me." Very well, thought I, and the few pieces of silver found their way back into my pocket.

On the evening of the same day, July 26, the union had a meeting, and, on the next day the shop committee approached me and declared very condescendingly that they were now ready to graciously accept my dues. I told these good people that "yesterday you did not want the money, to-day I have none; you will have to wait until I get some." On the 28th, I had private reasons for not being at work. But when I appeared on the scene in the morning of the 29th, the committee demanded that I give them an order on my wages to the amount of \$3.50, in favor of the union! Naturally, I refused to comply with such a peculiar demand. Thereupon, I was told that then I could no longer work in that shop. I referred them to the boss and he approached me after and said that he was compelled to discharge me because I refused to pay my union obligations.

The constitution of our union reads as follows: "Any member of any local who withholds payments of dues and assessments for more than thirteen consecutive weeks, is considered as suspended."

Fellow craftsmen, my card shows that the week ending July 30th places me only twelve weeks in arrears and yet, on the 29th of the same month the fakirs succeeded, with the aid of the boss, in putting me out of work. And why? Because as a class conscious workingman I have repeatedly protested against the swindle and the dealings which the fakirs are perpetrating in the name of organized labor. It was, furthermore, because I dared to protest through the columns of a working class paper and thereby expose them to public gaze.

The majority of the members, though not clear to their class interests, are, nevertheless, honest. I have so far refrained from seeking work in a so-called, scab shops, such as the Westinghouse Company, for instance. But, this much I wish to say to you, fellow workingmen, as long as your union continues with its pure and simple stupidity, and as long as you permit the fakirs to lead you around by the nose, just so long will I remain outside. Because, as such your union is but a farce and a caricature of that spirit that prompts workingmen to organize for the purpose of resisting capitalist oppression.

I charged that ex-President N. K. Adams (and I proved my charges) had promised molders money, if they would vote for him and that, afterwards, when he was defeated he refused to pay. He threatened to prefer charges against me in the union, but I am still waiting. At the time when fakir Jac. Adams was a vote procurer for McKisson and I made it clear to him what kind of a "workingman's friend," "cold lead" McKisson was, he wanted to try his fists on me. Such is usually the case with these fakirs, when you force them to show their colors, they have only one argument left—the fist. But he, too, became mellow and thought that if I did not know anything good about McKisson I should, "for heaven's sake," not resort to vituperation. There you have it—to bring forth naked facts is considered "vituperation."

In conclusion, I would ask Secretary Reschly how it comes that honest workers who ask to be dropped from the Westinghouse strike list, because they have found work elsewhere, are not placed on the list again when they lose their temporary job. And why other people who have never worked for the Westinghouse Company are drawing strike benefits? Are these people his personal friends? Or does the money intended for strikes flow into a certain pocket? An answer is solicited.

Labor fakirs, we will meet again, though it may not be in the union. Your corruption will be brought to light. You may depend upon it.

But to you, my fellow craftsmen, I say: Awake and free yourselves from the cancer of this contemptible and damnable fakirism. Only then, when you arrive at the manhood of class consciousness, only then, when you realize what the real mission of a labor organization is, only then will you have a union deserving of that name. At present, you are but a toy in the hands of a corrupt gang of swindlers, who regard your union as nothing else but a hotbed in which to nurture their own personal interests.

Andrew Mesner.

BELLEVILLE WINS OUT

MAYOR'S ATTACK ON PARTY SUCCESSFULLY COMBATED.

Meeting Held Despite Threats and Lies—Big Audience Thronged Square to Listen to S. L. P. Speakers Expound Socialism.

(Special Correspondence.)

Belleville, Ill., August 28.—Saturday night, August 27, we held the largest mass meeting ever known here, and will be long remembered by the city politicians and the workingmen. Last night between 400 to 500 people thronged the square with the express purpose of seeing the S. L. P. speakers getting arrested again as happened last Saturday. Section Belleville made it known that they would hold forth Saturday, and the advertisement of the capitalist dailies with their damnable lies about our speakers all week, made the people anxious to see what would be the result.

At 8 o'clock sharp, Comrade Andreas opened the meeting, outlining the different political parties and what class each represented. Comrade Goss followed and dwelt upon the class struggle and the merchandise character of the working class.

Comrade Philip Veal was then introduced, with cheers from the crowd. He started in and laid the capitalist system bare, and showed how the working class must organize on the economic and political field with the view of capturing the political and economic powers, thereby capturing the capitalist system and instituting in its place the Socialist Republic, wherein everyone will enjoy the full product of his labor.

The crowd listened attentively till the speakers were through. During the talk you could almost hear a pin drop, except when a point was clinched the crowd would clap. It was also the best meeting held in the shape of getting sales and selling books. We got 6 Weekly Peoples and sold 30 pamphlets.

The meeting gained prestige for the S. L. P. and proved the lying the enemy must resort to in their papers, to stir and uphold this system of robbery. It will be a long while before the city officials will interfere with the buzz-saw, as they will have recognized that that would only bring the issue squarely before the working class, which means their ultimate downfall. We intend to continue holding meetings each week and to take in some of the surrounding towns from time to time. Onward, fellow workers. The victory is ours! It is only for us to organize on class lines and when once that is done, the capitalist class will not make a stand, as they are cowards, without your assistance.

Yours for the fight for freedom,

W. G.

WESTCHESTER TICKET.

For Representative in Congress, 19th District:

RICHARD W. GAFFNEY

Of Yonkers.

For State Senator, 22nd District:

OWEN CARRAHER

Of Yonkers.

For District Attorney:

JAMES H. KRUGER

Of White Plains.

For Superintendent of the Poor:

ANTHONY SCHWAGERMAN

Of Yonkers.

For Coroner:

CHARLES C. CROTTY

Of Pleasantville.

For County Registrar:

WILLIAM CAMPEL

Of Tarrytown.

For County Clerk:

PETER JACOBSON,

Of Yonkers.

For Member of Assembly 1st District:

WILLIAM SCHWAGERMAN,

For Justice of the Peace of Yonkers:

PAUL H. GANJOST.

SECTIONS ALBANY AND WATERVLIET, N. Y., ATTENTION.

The County Convention of Albany County, N. Y., will take place September 12th, at 8 p. m., at 110 State street, Albany, N. Y. All members please attend.

Julius Zimny, Organizer.

COX IN WISCONSIN.

Sept. 9, Plymouth. Sept. 10, Oshkosh. Sept. 11th, Neenah. September 12th, Menasha. September 13th, Appleton. September 14th and 15th, Wausau. September 16th, 17th and 18th, Superior.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

OPEN LETTER TO IRON MOLDERS

[To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Andrew Mesner, a member of Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, who has been victimized by his "union," addressed a communication to his fellow craftsmen through the columns of the German party organ, the Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. Desiring that his co-workers who do not read German be made acquainted with the facts in the case, he requested me to translate his article for publication in The People. The following is a copy of the same.—John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O., September 1.]

Fellow Craftsmen of the Iron Molders' Union:—It is my desire to submit to your consideration the latest experience which I have had with the fakirs of our organization. When I joined Local 218, about fourteen years ago, I was working in an open shop. I paid my initiation fee and dues. At that time we did not have our present form of due cards, but merely got a receipt when making payments. In the course of a few years, I had an opportunity to get work in a union shop. But when I applied for my card I was astonished to discover that my name could not be found in the books of the organization, and the secretary informed me that I would have to pay an additional initiation fee of \$5.00 and be admitted as a "new member."

During the strike of 1900, which was inaugurated on July 2, I was doing picket duty in behalf of the union. According to arrangements each member was expected to be on picket duty one-half day each week. But one fine day the high muggles who were in charge of things, instructed me to guard a foundry other than the one to which I had been originally assigned. I was surprised to learn that this dexterous change allotted to me three and four days of picket duty

per week. I protested against this, in the union meeting, and demanded that the work of picketing be distributed equally among all the members. I was told, however, to do as ordered, lest I forfeit my strike benefits. As a result, I received in all, only about three weeks strike benefits. When, later on, I demonstrated to the leaders that I could not live on air, J. Valentine advised me to go to Akron, O., and work, saying that there I could find employment at the same class of work that I had been accustomed to here in Cleveland. Upon my inquiry as to the prevailing rate of wages, I was answered that there were lots of Cleveland strikers working in Akron. I went, and there I found that union molders who were striking in Cleveland for a wage of \$2.25 per day, were working in Akron for \$2.75, putting up the same identical castings. For six long weeks, in company of many others, and at the advice of my union and its officers, I was scabbing it in Akron.

In the meantime, Local 218 being on strike, Locals 311 and 27 continued at work supplying the market with the very product that the strike was supposed to withhold. Later on the conditions were reversed. When Locals 311 and 27 were striking, Local 218 was busily scabbing it on them. That was the way the fakirs desired it.

At that time I wrote an article describing these conditions; showing how one union was scabbing it on another. I also showed therein that the only apparent purpose of our organization was to keep the fakirs in fat jobs; and the rank and file of the molders, if we wished to be open and honest, had to admit that we were nothing but organized scabs. The article in question appeared over my full name and signature. The president of Local 218 had it translated into Eng-

lish and submitted it to the "union"; of course, not to the rank and file, but to the clique above mentioned. Accordingly, the "union" was fully cognizant of its contents. The last of my articles in this paper was also forwarded to headquarters in Cincinnati, by the manipulators of Local 218. And it is well that it went there, it was intended for them. But, although I am a constant reader of the Journal, I have never found a line of defence or justification from the accused. They were cowardly to answer me through the columns of the official organ. But instead of that their willing servants of Local 218 were instructed to keep an eye on me and to settle with me at the first opportunity.

From the above it will be easily perceived that I am not in harmony or have any sympathy with pure and simpledom. As a result, my dues were never paid any further along than just enough to keep me in good standing. According to our constitution, a member may be thirteen weeks in arrears without losing his rights and privileges as a member.

On the 25th of July of this year, the boss informed me that the shop committee had declared to him on the 23d that unless I pay my dues on the first named date I became suspended from membership in the union, and, therefore, could no longer remain at work. I told him, however, that according to my card my time limit did not expire until August 6th. Whereupon, he withdrew. Thinking, however, that "prudence is the better part of valor," I supplied myself with cash on the following day and offered the shop committee money in payment of dues, at the same time chiding them for their shameless act in running to the boss, instead of coming to me about such matters; also asking them if they had an idea that the boss would pay my dues. The perambulating pearls

DE LEON IN SCOTLAND

ADDRESSES BIG EDINBURGH AUDIENCE ON "THE CORRECT TACTICS OF A SOCIALIST PARTY."

A letter from Comrade Daniel De Leon, dated Falkirk, Scotland, August 23, contained the following report of the first of the series of meetings in Great Britain to be addressed by him. It is from the Edinburgh "News" of August 23:—

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S IDEAL.

Mr. Daniel De Leon's Views on Tactics.

In the Free Gardeners' Hall, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, last night an address was delivered by Mr. Daniel De Leon, S. L. P., the candidate for Governorship of New York State, and editor of the New York "Daily and Weekly People." The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, and there was a crowded attendance, presided over by Mr. John Robertson. The chairman stated that the Socialist Labor Party was slowly adding to its stature and increasing the force of its striking arm. (Applause.) It was in evidence in every town of importance from Land's End to John o' Groats. Its growth was not palatable to the prophets who had foretold its early demise. The party had come to stay. (Applause.) In introducing Mr. De Leon, he stated that perhaps that gentleman had contributed more than any other single individual to the building up of the party. (Applause.)

Mr. De Leon, who was well received, chose as his subject "The Correct Tactics of A Socialist Party." He said he took it for granted that everybody would like to live in a clean house, and that those who preferred to live in a dingy, dirty, small mean house were so few as to be a negligible quantity. In order to live in a good clean house that house must be built. The feature of the political structure was that the class who was to inhabit it must be the class that builds the house. If the working class let somebody else build it that house never would be built. The working class could not allow some architect outside of itself to rear the dome of that structure—if it waited for that it would never be reared. The working class that was to inhabit that structure must itself build that house. It must know the architecture necessary for its wants.

What Was Socialism.

Socialism was the culminating aspiration of the human mind, and embraced, he should think, every single department of human knowledge. It required consequently a pile of learning beyond not only the average, but beyond what even one working man in a million could reach. But it did not follow that all that knowledge was necessary for the working man to take the political trowel and rear that structure. The single principle that the working man must know, that must become part and parcel of his existence, that must be so absolutely absorbed by him that he could not question it—that principle was that

the Socialist Republic would demand such conditions as removed from human beings the chattel quality that they had to-day.

The Working Man a Mere Chattel.

Political parsons told them that they were human beings, but that was a deception in point of fact. The working man in present society was not a human being at all. He was an article of merchandise, in no important respect different from a pork chop or a bale of hay. There was a cattle market, a leather market, a calico market, and a—labor market. When the working man talked of raising his wages, it was tantamount to say rising his price. What was the law that ruled the pork chop and the working man? The price of merchandise depended primarily upon supply and demand. The lower the supply the higher the price. As with pork chops so with labor. Machinery increased the supply of labor. The merchandise of labor and its owner were so closely interwoven that the fate which overtook one overtook the other. Neither could survive the other. Consequently when a working man sold his labor power he sold himself. (Applause.) The British flag waved over a working class which was enslaved worse than negro slavery.

To Abolish "Wage Slavery."

Consequently the trowel that the working man needed in order to rear that structure was to comprehend that nothing would suit them except the de-

mand for the abolition of the conditions that made a chattel of him. (Applause.) If he understood that, his ears would listen to but one word—the abolition of the wage system, of wage slavery. (Applause.) They must be the owners of the instruments of production, without which man was helpless before nature or the slave of the man who owned them. Unless the working man owned the tool without which production could not be carried on successfully, he was in the condition of the first man who had to fight nature with his empty hands. The questions of taxation and municipalization did not touch the question of how to remove the working man from the company of other articles of merchandise. The working man who did not understand that being merchandise his wages had to decline—and the American invasion would make them decline here faster pretty soon—was a toy in the hands of any fool or knave who came along. He who did understand these things ceased to be the tool of demagogues and schemers, and was indeed a prince in his generation. He would be able to pick his way. (Applause.)

The Capitalist's True Position.

The Labor leaders did not comprehend these facts, and believed more or less that the capitalists had rights. He who imagined that the capitalist had any right except the right of being abolished was an unqualified nuisance. (Applause.) He who, did not understand that, when he asked for higher wages, stood on a banana peel. He stood in

the attitude of a beggar. The capitalist did not feed the working man; he fed the capitalist. (Applause.) The nation would die of famine and cold if labor ceased to work. When the working man was educated as he ought to be educated he would commit no folly, he would respect himself, and respecting himself he would elect representatives from his mates, for himself and one man like himself in the British Parliament or any other Parliament would shake the capitalist world from one end to the other. A genuine Socialist Labor Party ought to convert the intelligent minority, the head of the column. A genuine Socialist Party was narrow as science and intolerant, because it realized that you could not compromise with wrong. Its one purpose was the emancipation of the working class. (Applause.) At the close questions were invited, and it was at once apparent that the audience included a hostile section. At times several speakers endeavored to engage the attention of the meeting at once, and the result was considerable noise and confusion.

Comrade De Leon adds: "The S. D. F. and the I. L. P. tried to disturb the meeting when questions were asked for, but they were routed. One of them tried to create a disturbance at the start; he was thrown out."

Comrade De Leon will leave England for New York on the American liner Germanic, from Southampton on Saturday, September 3. This will make him due here on the 12th or 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN S. L. P.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS, AMSTERDAM, AUG. 14.

[The following report was distributed at the International Congress, although the British S. L. P. declined to join the Congress, seeing that the condition for their admission was the submitting to the political benediction of the S. D. F. and I. L. P. freaks. This matter will be taken up again later.]

To the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam, Greeting:—

There is little wonder that the Continental Socialist should view with perplexity the developments in British politics of the present day. To the British Socialist the situation is full of uncertainty and uncertainty. It is perfectly true that the last few years have seen the growth and steady increase of class sentiment among the workers, of dissatisfaction with their erstwhile leaders and guides in politics. The feeling that labor must stand alone and work out its own salvation is gaining in intensity day by day. Such a condition of affairs is undoubtedly of advantage to the Socialist Labor Party, and where we can reach the minds of the workers who are passing through this phase of thought, we are generally successful in changing their crude and untutored discontent into intelligent and educated revolutionary thought and action. But many are the traps and side-tracks that lie between the awakened British worker and Socialism. The worker is dazzled by a bewildering variety of professed friends. Among the "orthodox" political parties Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the former radical Republican, at present the real head and guide of the Conservative Party, professes great solicitude for the laboring classes, and calls upon them to improve their lot by supporting his tariff scheme. In the Liberal Camp, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman calls on the toilers to reject the schemes of the Conserva-

tives and support the existing system of free trade, while admitting that, under this system, 12,000,000 of the working class live on the verge of starvation. In industrial constituencies, where the influence of Capitalist Liberalism is waning, the party organizers seek to exploit the nascent class sentiment of the workers, by introducing chosen lackeys who call themselves "Liberal Labor" Members of Parliament. Latest of all we have the establishment of a Conservative Labor Party and the selection of Labor Apostles to indoctrinate the proletariat with Mr. Chamberlain's latest nostrum. The Socialist Labor Party and Political Trade Unionism.

Much of the present ferment in the Labor world has been caused by recent decisions in the Highest Courts of Justice, which have rendered the Trade Unions bankrupt by making their funds liable for all financial losses caused by strikes. The British Trade Union is based on the false assumption (often explicitly stated in their constitutions) that the interests of capitalists and workers are identical. This being so, they have (even during the Chartist agitation) opposed all independent working class political action. The efforts of the Trade Union leaders in inducing the rank and file to adhere to this policy have, in many cases, been rewarded by seats in Parliament as "Liberal Labor" members. "Labor" members of Parliament defended Asquith, the Liberal Home Secretary, after he had sent down troops to shoot the striking miners at Featherstone, and "Labor Leaders" helped him at the next parliamentary contest to delude the Fifeshire miners into re-electing him to power. The legal decisions to which we have referred have somewhat altered circumstances. When the funds are menaced, the salaries of the Trade Union leaders are exposed to danger. The Labor Leaders saw no need for, and strongly opposed political action for working class interests even in face of Featherstone massacres. Now, however, when their salaries are menaced, they have formed a political organization, called the Labor

Representation Committee, supported and financed by the Trade Unions, and to which the Independent Labor Party is affiliated. If this were a bona fide Labor Party, however crude; if it even contained such a party in the germ, it would be the duty of all honest Socialists to give it the utmost support. Such, however, is not the case. The members, leaders, and parliamentary representatives are hopelessly at variance in their views, containing among their number Liberals, Conservatives, Single Taxers, tame Socialists and Individualists. Even on Labor politics they are divided. Some support child labor in factories, others oppose it. Some advocate an Eight Hours Bill, others do not. Some profess belief in a sort of watered down Socialism; others regard Socialism as anathema; etc., etc. The single point on which this party is united is the necessity to safeguard the funds of the trade unions. As Mr. John Burns, a Labor Member of Parliament, said: "We simply want the status quo ante Farwell"—that is, the conditions existing before Justice Farwell gave his decision against the unions. Let the officials' salaries be safe and all else, including Featherstone massacres, can be tolerated. Another of their leaders, recently sold out to the radicals, said, "We want to get ourselves firmly planted in the House of Commons and I believe we are not particular about the way in which we do it." In other words, the Trade Union Leader looks upon his office as an institution existing in and bound up with capitalist society, and in true bourgeois fashion claim parliamentary representation, not to emancipate the workers, but to defend his own special interests. So innocuous is this movement to capitalism, that during the last week or two, while a candidate of this organization has been offering himself for the suffrages of the workers of Leamington, the capitalist have actually, in certain cases, admitted him to their factories and built platforms from which he might address the workers and solicit their votes.

This party has sprung up like a mushroom in a night, and has excited the jealousy of a section of the radicals, who, both through their press and their orators, are playing off against it a small quasi-Socialist body called the Social Democratic Federation, an organization which strives to hide its pronounced revisionist tendencies behind a mask of high-sounding Marxian phraseology. Led and directed mainly by middle class men who have never divested themselves of bourgeois habits of thought, it is characterized by distrust of and contempt for the working class, a state of mind which naturally has given rise to opportunism and trimming. At one election its policy is to support Tories, at another to support Liberals; still later to oppose Imperialist capitalists and support anti-war capitalists. Its whole history is full of instances of intrigues with capitalist parties, and of the acceptance of capitalist bribes. It is, in short, the party of English Revisionism.

The Socialist Labor Party came into existence as a protest against the treachery and incompetence of the class-unconscious political and economic leaders of the working class, to take up the work previously neglected by the so-called "Socialist" parties, of fighting boldly, not only the old capitalist parties, but also the various pseudo-"Labor" movements which are sidetracking the workers in the interests of capitalism. We maintain that a Socialist Party which does not possess complete confidence in itself and in its power to lead the working class to emancipation, is a misnomer. We believe in the political and economic organization of the workers, but we also contend that this organization is useless unless it is based upon intelligent and class-conscious line, and takes the shape of an uncompromising revolutionary Socialist political party and of federated Socialist trade unions which will work in harmony with the political forces of labor. With these ends before us the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain was founded about a year ago. It has met with success which has

surpassed our highest expectations. Our official organ, The Socialist, is increasing in circulation with every issue, and has been enlarged to more than double its former size. At the present day our organization is in evidence in all the industrial and populous centers of England and Scotland: London, Southampton, Manchester, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Wimbledon, Gravesend, Reading, Newcastle, Whitehaven, Middleborough, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, North Berwick, Leith, Falkirk, Dundee, Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, etc. Last year, although the party had only been a few months in existence, we nominated candidates for the municipal elections in five constituencies, and, in spite of disadvantageous circumstances, we met with a most gratifying measure of support from the working class. At the next municipal elections we shall take action on a much larger scale, and when the parliamentary election comes round the Socialist Labor Party will undoubtedly give a good account of itself. Every prospect promises a glorious future to the only party in Britain that keeps to the narrow path of revolutionary Socialism. As the efficiency of the class-unconscious pure and simple trade unions decreases, and as the corruption of the leaders increases, the thinking working class are becoming disillusioned, and are joining our ranks in ever greater numbers. Having as its single object the political supremacy of Labor, the expropriation of the capitalist class and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain marches steadily on to that goal, turning aside neither for the sops of revisionism nor the bribes of corruptionists.

In the name of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain,

NEIL MACLEAN,
National Secretary.

Glasgow, August 4, 1904.
Presented to the International Socialist Congress by Thomas Drummond, Delegate of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

THE CARPENTER AND JOINER
Continued from page 1.

strong in economic wealth and political power.

This struggle is intensified by the fact that it is to the interest of the worker to get the largest wage possible for the shortest work day, while it is the capitalist's interest to pay the least wage for the longest work day.

If a carpenter produces \$4 of wealth a day, the capitalist pockets \$2 as profits and the carpenter receives but \$2 as wages, but if the carpenter and all other workmen decide to study the class struggle and vote themselves into political power, and change the laws so that they will get all they produce, then the capitalist would have to go to work.

But trades unions such as the American Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, etc., say the socialist is entitled to his share when

he produces nothing; that the capitalist and workman are brothers, when they are enemies, and the capitalist gets his politicians to send the militia to shoot down workmen who dare to strike, as in Colorado stockades and bullpens.

These unions also claim that they raise wages. For illustration, take the late miners' strike in Pennsylvania. The money wage went up ten per cent, while the cost of living rose from 15 to 31 per cent, causing a decrease in actual wages.

In the latest issues of "The Carpenter" correspondents from all over the country state that the cost of living has increased. These correspondents also warn carpenters to avoid that particular city. Then after reading over the column "Where trade is dull" a carpenter wonders if it is not a mistake he was born, or he feels as if he should move out to sea, as there appears to be no place on land where he is wanted.

The wages of carpenters, the same as all other workmen, are governed by the

law of supply and demand. Labor power being a commodity like potatoes, apples, corn, etc., it follows that when workmen are plenty labor is cheap, and wages, which is the purchasing price of labor power, are low.

Since the tendency of production to-day, through improved machinery, etc., is to create an ever larger number of unemployed, it follows that that unionism which teaches workmen that they can permanently raise wages and improve their conditions under the present system, is not only a myth but a veritable snare of hopelessness.

Teaching workmen that wages and profits can be adjusted satisfactory to both capitalist and worker; that unions are beneficial to both employer and employee; that the capitalist who produces nothing is entitled to a large share of the product of labor, filling the worker with false ideas, leads him to look to the capitalist for aid, and leads him to ask on suppliant knees for a little bit more of the product of his own labor. It

makes him easy prey for the Democratic and Republican politicians who, with honeyed words and flowery oratory, tell him that this and that capitalist is a "friend of labor."

After striking, boycotting and voting for these "friends of labor" the worker, finding his condition steadily growing worse, gets discouraged. Some become tramps, criminals, suicides, etc., good union men become scabs; religious, racial and craft prejudices spring up, and the competition for a steady job becomes fiercer than ever.

The non-union man or scab, as the pure and simple journals call him, is a logical product of the present competitive system. A new machine is introduced in a furniture factory: 50 wood workers find their job and vocation gone; many are married, some have families. Necessity drives all to find employment at something else very soon. They look for jobs as finishers of the carpenter trade, union initiation is high, the union already has more men than can find

jobs. Now some of our 50 men must get work. They could suffer themselves, but their families are in need. So these men who were formerly good members of the furniture workers' union, are forced to offer themselves for lower wages than the union scale and become scabs.

It is not because men are bad or malicious that we have scabs, but because the working class do not vote as they strike, i. e., against the capitalist class, because the working class is not class-conscious and does not vote itself into political power and inaugurate collective ownership to conform with collective production.

Take ten good, mild-mannered parsons, put them in mid-ocean without food or water and see how soon they become cannibals, not because they condone eating one another, but because the law of self-preservation drives them to it. Workmen become scabs not because they are malicious, but because conditions force them to do so.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Workingmen, as the producers of all wealth, should demand the full social product of their toil. To want more is to be a thief. To demand less is to be a slave.

Unions are logical results of the present collective method of production. Working people find by combination and association they can accomplish better results than acting individually. The late Mark Hanna tried for years to break up the unions in his works in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but found that unions could not be smashed any more than the Democrats could smash the trusts, so he organized the Civic Federation to control the unions. Thus, instead of progressing towards freedom, the rank and file of the unions were led by the Civic Federation through the mediumship of their ignorant and corrupt leaders, into whirlpools of capitalist ideas and politics.

The essential principles of sound labor organization are accordingly these: A labor organization must be clear upon the fact that labor is the producer of all economic wealth, that land is a gift of nature, that machinery of production is the result of labor for countless ages past, that wages can never be regarded as an equivalent for labor.

A labor organization must be clear upon the fact that there is a class struggle going on in society between the numerically small capitalist class who do nothing and get abundance, and the large working class who do it all and get a bare existence. That this class struggle can only be abolished by capturing the political power of the nation and making laws changing private ownership in the social means of production to collective ownership, and forcing every one to work in order to live. In order to do this workingmen must vote not for men but for principle, for the abolition of the system of wage slavery.

A labor organization must be clear upon the fact that politics are not like religion, a private concern, any more than the wages and hours of a workingman are his private concern. For the same reason that their wages and hours are the concern of their class, so are their politics. For the reason that through politics laws are made, and through law military despotism is forced on workmen when they rebel against wage slavery, as in Colorado to-day, must the working class demand united political action.

Such a labor organization is already in existence, in the shape of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It exposes the fallacy of labor organizations like the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and American Federation of Labor, etc., and rivets the worker's mind, not on this hopeless wage system of slavery, but on a better system: the Socialist Republic, under which the worker will receive the full social value of his toil: under which there will be no capitalist, no class struggle and no scabs, ninety per cent. of crime and disease will disappear. All will be workers, useful members of society, having the shortest workday possible under the most scientific, healthy and pleasant conditions.

The politics this labor organization advocates is the working class programme of the Socialist Labor Party, whose clear educational propaganda teaches us we need no "friends" of labor as the Roosevelt, Hearst, Bryan or Debs type.

As long as we depend on our so-called "friends" we are lost. Labor is its own friend, and the sooner it realizes that and depends upon itself, the sooner will freedom crown our efforts.

Necessity may force a man to scab on the economic field, but nothing but ignorance can excuse the political scab.

Since the ballot is the most quiet, powerful and effective weapon, let he who would be free first strike the blow at the ballot box.

Carpenters and all other workmen! Study the attitude of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political field. Subscribe for the Daily and Weekly People. Educate our class and we will show the world that as we produce wealth we can own and enjoy it. We have nothing to lose but our chains of wage slavery and the world to gain.

When a boy I was taught to abhor Socialism. It was misrepresented to me in many ways. Not until I came in contact with the literature of the Socialist Labor Party did I get a clear and concise exposition of Socialism. After reading The People and some of the S. L. P. books, I said, "If this is Socialism I am a Socialist." How many carpenters will do likewise? H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS

ADDRESS BY CARROLL IN THE CITY OF SCHENECTADY

[Special Correspondence.]

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Despite a circus in town the first night, a band concert a couple of hundred yards away the second night, and a Democratic banner raising the same distance away the third night, three well-attended Socialist Labor Party meetings were held in Schenectady, at one of which fourteen books were sold.

The local press had this to say about one of the meetings:

"The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting last evening at State and Barrett streets. W. H. Carroll of Boston, State organizer of the party, was the speaker, and he held the close attention of his audience for over two hours, claiming that no benefit could come to the wage workers through the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition or Social Democratic parties and that none but the Socialist Labor Party was pursuing the correct policy. Mr. Carroll was very much opposed to the Social Democratic party, claiming that its principal members had assisted in furnishing 'scabs' for the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Haverhill and Brooklyn. A shot was thrown at James F. Carey, who is to represent the Social Democrats at the Labor Day debate at Brandywine Park. 'He will tell you, no doubt,' said the speaker, 'how the Democratic and Republican parties have sent the militia against the working class, but remember he is the same chap who voted a \$15,000 appropriation for better sanitary conditions for the army in Haverhill, Mass.'"

"Another meeting will be held this evening at Foster Avenue and Hattie Place."

The references to Carey, the comrades say, are making the Social Democrats howl. Our members here are enthusiastic and pushing the fight.

The General Electric Company is the largest "plantation" here, using 10,000 slaves and 275 acres of land, sixty of which are occupied by fifty large buildings and 100 smaller ones. Next comes the local plant of the American Locomotive Works—one of the eight which this trust controls—employing 4,500. But since last October this local plant has given 1,700 of them their "freedom"—to hunt for another master. The plant comprises 135 buildings covering thirty acres. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000,000. There is no statement to how much of that amount the 1,700 "partners" and "brothers" drew out when they withdrew, but it is safe to say that many of them are counting the railroad ties to other towns, looking for a job, while the locomotive they helped to build is rushing their "Brother Capitalist" to the seashore in his palace car.

The development of the locomotive; its issue on the New York Elevated Railroad; the aristocratic notions of the pure and simple union engineer and fireman, and what they are up against today; the removal of the "L" engine to China; its operation by the Chinese; the use of the labor fakir in China, claiming to solve the industrial problem there by organizing along pure and simple lines as the American labor leader had done here; the possible introduction of the third rail into China, as in America, with the Socialist following and pointing out the development of machinery, and what the Chinese would have to learn from Socialist philosophy, as many of the workers were beginning to realize here in America—all these points were presented in such a manner at the above meetings as to cause laughter and expressions of "He's right!" "That's the way it's going!" "Those labor leaders are fakes!"

Such remarks speak volumes and give courage to push the work all the harder. There is "lovely fighting all along the line," to use the language of General Phil Kearney.

Jump in, comrades, and down the fakir crowd! W. H. Carroll.

CAPITALIST "INCENTIVE" UNNECESSARY.

There is something in the very nature of man that stimulates a desire to excel, not necessarily to excel a neighbor or a competitor but to excel one's self, to do better things to-day and to-morrow than have been done in the past. It is to this quality in man that we owe all improvement, all progress in every direction. Some believe that without patent law invention would cease, but with full liberty of thought and of expression [and economic independence—Ed. People] it would be as impossible to suppress the inventive mind as to prevent the physical growth and development of youth.—A. W. Cheever, in Denver Field and Farm.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AGITATION

BROOKLYN ITALIANS JOIN S. L. P. The Brooklyn branch of the Italian Socialist Federation has joined the Socialist Labor Party in a body. This action was taken at a meeting held on Sunday, August 28. The Brooklyn branch is of the opinion that the policy of the Italian Socialist Federation is nonsectarian and productive of fakism only. They declare that all Italian Socialists should join the Socialist Labor Party, as it is the only sound Socialist Party in the field. The Brooklyn branch is holding rousing meetings, with International, Anarchist, Daidelli and Messina as speakers.

RAILROAD MEN INDORSE S. L. P. To the Daily and Weekly People:—"After looking into the question the employees in the railroad terminal yards in this city have decided for political action and endorsed the Socialist Labor Party, as the party best representing their interests, and standing squarely on the class struggle. Men on the piers are trying to arrange open-air meetings here and at Bayonne. The attitude of Debs, in supporting the Democratic capitalist machine, after his study of Socialism lost the counterfeit 'Socialist' party this movement. Literature has been supplied."

Statement by Berk and Myers, representing the repairmen and brakemen, twenty-seven of whom unanimously endorsed the above.

Strike at the ballot box for your emancipation from wage slavery!

A. J. Boland.

Jersey City, September 1.

ORGANIZATION AFFECTED IN BROWNSVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A new organization to be known as the "S. L. P. Educational Club," was formed at a meeting called by Mr. and Mrs. Touroff, and held at Mrs. Silberstein's house, 1734 Pitkin avenue, (Brownsville), on Saturday, August 27. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

The object of the organization is to spread S. L. P. literature by means of a house-to-house canvass, mainly. The organization will also hold regular weekly discussions, in order to prepare sympathizers who wish to join the S. L. P. Out door meetings will also be held during the campaign.

The following were elected officers: Benj. Silberstein, recording secretary and organizer; Mrs. T. Silberstein, financial secretary; B. Touroff, treasurer, and Mrs. Touroff, literary agent.

The next meeting will be held at the same address next Saturday evening. All interested are invited to attend.

Benjamin Silberstein, Recording Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 29.

A RECORD BREAKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night the Socialist Labor Party held forth at Getty's Square, to an audience of about 400. Comrade J. Fishman acted as chairman, and in opening the meeting dwelt awhile on the reasons for the existence of the Socialist Labor Party, and the objects which it seeks to accomplish. He then introduced the veteran campaigner, Comrade Joseph H. Sweeney, who told of the objects of the Republican and Democratic parties, which were to keep the workers in submission to capitalism and the capitalist class. Sweeney also told the workers present how they could emancipate themselves through the ballot of the S. L. P.

The next speaker was Comrade Chas. Chase of Colorado, who spoke on the class struggle and the way out of it. Before starting to speak, Comrade Chase introduced the pamphlet "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." He also spoke on the necessity for a working class press, and put forth our party organ, the Weekly People.

The bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, also held a meeting a block away. There were very few present. Comrade Orme went there and gave out "The Difference," and also sold three "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

At our meeting twenty-seven "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," one "What Means This Strike?" and two Weekly People were sold, while three six month subscriptions for the latter were secured. Altogether, it was a record breaking meeting.

Peter Jacobson.

Yonkers, N. Y., August 28.

BOSTON ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The activity of Section Boston members was rewarded at last Sunday's Boston Common meeting by the securing of ten subscribers to the Weekly People, the selling of twenty-five copies of the same, and also the sale of thirty-one pamphlets, twenty-three of which were sold by Mrs. Louis Balhaus, whose energetic efforts disposed of eighteen more the Sunday previous.

Imitators cheerfully welcomed.

F. J. Boyle.

Boston, Mass., August 28.

THE WORKING CLASS AWAKENING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two yearly subscribers for Weekly People received at to-night's street meeting, corner Van Houten and Main streets. Comrade Chase spoke. It is unnecessary to attempt to report the meeting. The chairman stated that the success of a meeting of this kind was measured by the amount of literature sold—not given away—that which costs nothing is worth generally what it costs the receiver. In addition to the subscribers twenty of last issue of Weekly People were sold, also twenty-five books.

There will be another meeting held at the same corner next Monday night; there will also be a meeting held in Passaic next Saturday night at the corner of Passaic avenue and Main avenue.

At the close of the meeting Comrade Chase said the audience were like other phases—attentive and seemed to desire to know the right, which leads him to think there is a class awakening.

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., August 29.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A very funny thing happened here this noon hour. The "Cold Water, or Prohibition Party," held a noon-day meeting at the Smith Premier Typewriter factory door, and was having a fine time of it, until one of those Red Button fellows, in the person of Comrade George E. Coffin, came on the scene, and commenced to distribute our leaflet "Which is Right?" This made the Prohibition orator roar and he came very near going into hysterics by shouting to the crowd that the literature was not from his party. Comrade Coffin told him that the audience would know that when they read it.

Comrade Coffin, who is an old soldier and quite gray, both hair and whiskers, pleased the crowd immensely when he took issue with the speaker on the statement: "85 per cent. of the poverty in the United States is due and traceable to drink." Coffin showed the crowd that it was traceable to the wage system.

The crowd commenced to set the old man on the Prohibitionists by saying, "Good boy!" "Old man, you're right!" "Go for him!" etc.

Coffin gave out all the leaflets he had and only two leaflets could be found on the street when the whistle blew.

The crowd all wanted to know who the old man was, and cheered him as they went into the shop.

T. Syracuse, N. Y., August 30.

CARROLL IN COHOES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—State Organizer William H. Carroll arrived in Albany on Friday. In the evening a meeting was held at South Pearl street and Hudson avenue. Comrades Vaughn, Carroll and the writer addressed a good sized audience for two hours along S. L. P. lines. About six hundred leaflets were distributed and some pamphlets were sold. On Saturday night, Carroll and the writer paid a visit to Cohoes. Selecting a suitable corner on Remsen street, I mounted our platform, i. e., soap box, and opened up the meeting, speaking for three-quarters of an hour, setting forth the principles and objects of the S. L. P. Carroll followed for an hour and a quarter, giving a clear cut logical argument, pointing out how the working class were exploited and enslaved, through a system that allowed a few people to own the land and machinery of production, and showing how the women and children of the working class were drawn into factories and the men forced into idleness.

While Carroll was dwelling on the evils of child labor, a man in the audience interrupted and asked what would become of a great many families if the children were not allowed to work and help along?

Carroll in reply pointed out that when the tools of production were crude and undeveloped, it was necessary for children in many cases to work in order to produce enough to live on. To-day we have ample machinery to produce enough for us all with comparatively little exertion, but owing to the fact that this machinery is the private property of a few individuals all the benefits thereof went to the owners, while the non-owners were compelled to compete with each other for a chance to sell their labor power. This competition had become so keen that the women had to leave the fireside and the children had to leave the schoolroom and playground in order to go to work and help support the family. The S. L. P. was seeking to inaugurate a sensible system of collective ownership of the machinery. Then the product of their labor would go to the working class. It would no longer be necessary for the children to work, until they had received a proper education and

had grown to the state of maturity with well developed bodies and minds.

The questioner then stated he had just one more question to ask. When told to proceed he asked, "Can you tell me how many families in this town are supported by children?" Carroll replied, "I haven't any statistics at hand, but if things keep on as they have been going in the past, it won't be long before the whole bunch will be in that position."

The questioner then shook hands with Carroll and said, "You're all right, old man, I have learned something."

The audience was not large, but those present listened attentively to what the speakers said and many remarks were passed, indicating that they were heartily in sympathy with us. Leaflets were put into the hands of all present and some pamphlets were sold. Four sympathizers gave their names and addresses and agreed to subscribe for the Weekly People as soon they became financially able to do so. It seems they have just been enjoying a two weeks' enforced vacation and like the average wage slave find themselves dead broke at the end of that period.

One noticeable feature of both meetings was that not one of the leaflets given out was found thrown away, although I went carefully over the ground after adjournment. Carroll leaves here for Schenectady on Monday.

J. E. Alexander.

Albany, N. Y., August 28.

NEW HAVEN ASTIR.

New Haven, August 29.—Section New Haven held a successful meeting on the corner of Church and George streets Saturday evening last, with Comrades Mercer, of Bridgeport, and Oatley, of this city, as speakers. Comrade Marek, as chairman, opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks, which made a good impression. Comrade Oatley for half an hour showed wherein the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties stood for one and the same thing: capitalism. He called particular attention to the purpose of the resurrection of the Populist party; showed that it was put in the field to divide the working class; to kill the arising class-consciousness and class-solidarity within them; to draw their attention and votes away from the only political party, the Socialist Labor Party, which was organized to bring about a permanent betterment of their conditions by the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

Comrade Mercer dwelt at length on how the improved methods of production and the private ownership thereof was the cause of the miseries of the working class to-day, and that those miseries would ever continue to grow worse until the working class took over to themselves the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution. He explained the class struggle; told that there were two classes, the possessing class and non-possessing class, and, as a consequence, a continuous class war, describing the Colorado troubles as a living evidence. He pointed out the difference between the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor Party; that voting for the Socialist (?) party with the expectation of a betterment of their conditions if elected to power, was of as little avail as voting for any of the other capitalist parties in the field. As proof he cited their fusing with the Democratic and Republican parties.

At this point a Kang who declared he came to the meeting for the purpose of breaking it up, commenced to make his dog bark, bawl and do tricks a short distance from the speaker, which drew the attention of the crowd away from him. A comrade who knows the Kang saw through the game, explained what it was done for, whereupon they returned. Upon Comrade Mercer being informed of the nature of the disturbance he told the audience why it was done and by whom, showed to what despicable and cowardly methods the Kangs are capable of resorting in order to cover up their traitorous action to the working class when they are being exposed. The explanation was received with applause.

Upon questions being called for, another Kang tried to make it appear the speaker stated that the wage workers should vote for the Democratic and Republican parties in preference to the "Socialist" party.

Comrade Mercer claimed he said there was no difference between voting for them and the other capitalist parties, and left it to a vote of the audience if such were not his words. A majority of the audience agreeing with the speaker the Kang left. No more question being asked, the meeting adjourned.

All the leaflets on hand were given away and more eagerly sought for. Two six-month's subscriptions were secured

WHAT'S A PLATFORM?

Milwaukee Social Democrats Violate

Theirs—Favor Corporator

Franchise

[Special Correspondence.]

Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—Regarding the proposed franchise of the Milwaukee Southern Railroad and the action of the Social Democrats in the matter, the following are the facts.

The said franchise has been discussed for some time, having been before the council in one form or other for several months, but the activity of the Social Democratic Aldermen dates from August 8, on which date a Democratic Alderman had the franchise brought forward for the purpose of rehashing the same.

The S. D. P. had a plank in their municipal platform this spring, which reads as follows:

"1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be SOLD, LEASED or GIVEN AWAY. The city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands. The city shall compel the public utility corporations to give good service. Especially the street car company shall be made to meet the public needs as to the number of cars running, seating capacity, heating, ventilation, etc. The city shall regulate the price of gas, and shall appoint a gas inspector to test the quality of gas furnished. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor."

This is the first plank of the S. D. P. municipal platform. Now see how their Aldermen, who were elected on that platform, act.

When the said franchise was called for by Alderman Smith, the Democrat, the Social Democrats wanted to be heard and they were. Alderman Frederic Heath, of the Tenth Ward, and editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," made the following amendment to the franchise:

"That the company compensate the city for the franchise and present yearly a list of stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each."

Alderman E. T. Melms, Eleventh Ward, and another Social Democrat, had the following amendment to make:

"That the franchise be restricted to twenty-five years instead of being perpetual."

These actions were the result of a long session of the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, at which the members of the same could not agree with the Aldermen, as to what position the latter should take in the matter.

The moment that the Socialist Labor Party found out what the Social Democrats had done, and commenced to expose these "revampers," they had all sorts of excuses to offer why said actions were taken. When the Socialist Labor Party speakers, however, showed them their platform and asked what difference it made to the wage slaves whether the Milwaukee Southern R. R. skinned them or not, they said it was a mistake, and another meeting was called of the City Central Committee, at which it was said that the Aldermen had spoiled every chance of further "victory" and that they had placed a club in the hands of the Socialist Labor Party; but they could not agree upon a united stand, and another meeting was called, at which a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a statement of how the Social Democratic Party stands in regard to the Milwaukee Southern R. R.

As there is a Kangaroo on this committee, Section Milwaukee is looking for a few more "mistakes," and when the vote on the franchise is taken we will see where they stand.

The first "victory" has already brought strife within the Social Democratic party and when the Socialist Labor Party gets through with them we will have a photograph taken. F. R. Wilke.

and four pamphlets sold.

The Kangs had "Weeping James" Carey, of armory appropriation fame, here on Monday, August 21. He held forth on the Green to a small-sized audience. His wall was for the union vote, claiming that his party was the only one that stood by and upheld them as pure and simple. He was brought here to try to offset the effects of the drubbing given them by Comrade Jager in the debate between him and Fieldman. Before closing Carey informed the audience that he would not answer any questions, the time being short, he having to "catch a train." He feared questions, knowing there were members of the Socialist Labor Party present for the purpose of exposing him on his armory record.

Since the debate the Kangs are in a very perturbed frame of mind. They

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the fetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the "National Cleveland Civic Federation," and the American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befores the workman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it bounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of Labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-trust—

and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resorting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they wish to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1894 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influence of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of cooling the working class of the land; as has been instanced on numerous occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

Photographs of the Eleventh National Convention

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

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say hereafter they will wholly ignore the S. L. P.; that by their recognizing it they help keep it alive. The fact is, they are constantly being asked to explain questions put to them by former sympathizers. Being unable to answer them they are being made a laughing stock of. The S. L. P. does not intend to ignore them, but will keep hammering away at them the same as all other capitalist parties, until the wage workers know them in their true colors.

Press Committee, Section New Haven.

AGITATION IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Agitation in New York City and vicinity is conducted at various points every night, excepting Sunday. The attendance is generally large and attentive. Great interest is shown, many questions asked, and much literature sold and distributed.

In Brooklyn, a comrade has been employed at a nominal wage, to give out leaflets at factory gates, morning, noon and night. In New York City, a comrade is at work distributing leaflets at the meetings of the striking building trades unions. The sub-divisions have also taken up the work of distribution. The outlook in New York, and vicinity is encouraging. For more extensive reports subscribe for the Daily People \$1 for 3 months. Lack of space prevents their inclusion here.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month second, the day, third the year.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

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Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 3,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1902..... 53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.



For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miser

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS

The bourgeoisie has every reason to
fear the stupidity of the masses—so long
as they remain conservative, and their
intelligence—so soon as they become re-
volutionary.

—Karl Marx.

AN INQUIRY FROM WATERVLIET ANSWERED.

A workingman of Watervliet, N. Y.,
writes, under date of August 25, regard-
ing the leaflet "Which is Right?"

"I have distributed this leaflet at the
Arsenal, where I work. There is no mis-
take, it is a fine leaflet. It has done
great work, caused much discussion, but
there is one thing in it the workmen
here don't understand. It is this part:

"If every able-bodied male adult work-
ed but four hours a day for 200 days in
the year he could produce an amount of
wealth equal to what it would take to-day
to produce it. But this is impossible under a system of private
ownership of the means of production
and the resulting system of production
for sale and not for use."

"I tried to explain the best way I
could, but it doesn't seem to satisfy them,
and they are asking so many questions,
that I will be pleased to have you an-
swer as plainly as possible in the Daily
and Weekly People."

This is a gratifying inquiry. Aside
from the interest it reflects, it shows
that the workers are thinking, and that
they will not accept any statement
without investigation. This policy, con-
sistently applied, will work havoc to
Capitalism. As for Socialism, it wel-
comes it as a hopeful sign of the times!

The writer of "Which is Right?" aimed,
in the paragraph from which the
above is taken, to make clear the evil
effects of private ownership on produc-
tion. Production is phenomenal, yet
private ownership hampers its possibili-
ties, as depicted in "Which is Right?"
How? By making production planless
and wasteful. For instance, corpora-
tions compete with one another, without
a definite knowledge of the needs of the
market. They "approximately estimate"
the demand for goods. The result con-
tributes to bring on "overproduction",
which is followed by years of depression
and crises, in which production, either
partly or wholly, ceases, rendering idle
millions of strong, capable wealth pro-
ducers, and thousands of capacious mills
and factories. Were production planful,
regular and systematic as is possible only
under Socialism, crises would disappear,
and the working class, instead of work-
ing at top speed 8, 10, or 12 hours a
day, could reduce hours and raise wealth
production proportionately, from the im-
mense waste of time and resources saved
by the abolition of crises.

Even when crises do not prevail, this
waste goes on. The manufacturer will
only run his factory as long as it is pro-
fitable to do so. The necessities of so-
ciety are not of such paramount impor-
tance as his dividends. The statistics of
manufacturers of Massachusetts for the
"prosperity" year of 1902, show that only
77 per cent. of the productive capacity
of the establishments of that state was
in use during that year. A waste of
almost 20 per cent! Think of the waste
of wealth here, because "it didn't pay"

the manufacturers to produce it! Here
another reduction of hours and increase
of wealth would be possible under plan-
ful, regular and systematic production
unhindered by private ownership and
sale for profit!

Then we have also to consider the
millions of idle men ALWAYS OUT OF
WORK. In 1900, according to the census
of that "prosperity" year, the highest
number of men employed in any month
in the State of Massachusetts, was 623-
000; while the average number during
the entire year was 497,000. Thus the
average number of unemployed amount-
ed to 126,000 or 20 per cent. In New
York, the highest number was 1,091,000;
average number, 849,000, or a difference
of over 22 per cent. Other states showed
a like or greater percentage, that of
Texas running as high as 40 per cent.
Think of the hours and wealth lost here,
that could be applied as the writer of
"Which is Right?" depicts!

Next, there is the loss of wealth due
to strikes and lockouts at all times, that
must be taken up. The Congressional
Committee on Labor, issued a report on
May 10, which shows that from 1880 to
1900 there were 127,422 strikes and lock-
outs, involving 6,010,001 employees. The
6,105,004 employees who struck lost \$257-
863,478 in wages; their employers, \$122-
731,121 in profits. On account of lockouts
the employees lost \$48,819,745; and the
employers \$10,927,981. This stupendous
waste of wealth, does not include the
loss due to industries not directly in-
volved; nor does it include the expenses
of the state. Every strike costs the state
a great outlay for police, special de-
puties, militia, etc., adding greatly to the
loss already entailed. Imagine for a
moment, how this loss would be saved
under social ownership!

We could continue in this strain—we
could show how capitalist production by
its high tension destroys armies of valu-
able men; how it suppresses invention,
as shown in the history of the Standard
Oil Co., and other monopolies, in order to
protect investments; how it maintains a
large army of parasites, brings about
the physical deterioration of the working
class and wages wasteful wars—but, en-
ough has been already shown to sug-
gest how private ownership of produc-
tion, in a thousand and one ways, ham-
pers the realization of the possibilities
depicted in "Which is Right!" Let our
Watervliet fellow workmen continue
their investigations along these lines,
and all will be well for Socialism!

A GOOD OMEN.

"The Evening Post," recommender
of the "rifle diet" for hungry and unem-
ployed workmen, in its issue of Sep-
tember 1, conceals its rage and disap-
pointment over the action of the Amster-
dam Congress in voting for the Dresden
resolution and against Jaures. In strik-
ing contrast to its delight at the adoption
of the Kautsky resolution at the previous
international congress, it venomously be-
littles the action of the congress, calling
it merely a theoretical and not a prac-
tical return to the revolutionary pro-
gramme. The attitude of "The Evening
Post" is a good omen. Capitalism and
Socialism are antagonistic forces. The
former would perpetuate class exploita-
tion and class wars; the latter end them.
Consequently when the mouthpieces of
capitalism praise any tendency in So-
cialism, suspicion is warranted, and vice-
versa, when they wax wrath over op-
position to such a tendency, joy is in order,
for that opposition makes against Cap-
italism and for Socialism. And so with
the Amsterdam Congress. While bitter
experience has taught class conscious So-
cialists to place more stress on actual
efforts in the direction of Socialism, than
on theoretical endorsements, the feeling
of "The Evening Post" in the matter
cannot but bring home the fact that the
Amsterdam Congress has done a good
work, a work that will, in the long run,
give a practical, as well as a theoretical
triumph to its deliberations.

No compromise with bourgeois gov-
ernment! On with uncompromising
class conscious Socialism!

CORREGAN'S SUIT.

Comrade Charles Corregan's suit
against the Typographical Union of
Syracuse, N. Y., will come up for re-
trial before the next special term of the
Supreme Court in November. The
printers did not appeal to the Court of
Appeals, knowing that a unanimous de-
cision of the appellate division would
be confirmed in the higher courts.
Through their attorney, however, they
offered to reinstate Corregan in the
union and pay him \$200 for his costs
in the case. This offer was refused.
Their own costs must be considerably
over that of Corregan's. It has proven,
even so far, a pretty expensive proceed-
ing to try to collect an illegal fine of
\$50. And they are not through paying
yet, by long odds.

Watch the label on your paper. That
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the locomotive en-
gineers, held in the Grand Central
Palace on August 28, and called to aid
the "L" motemen in their fight to
maintain conditions and wages, was a
notable one. Less than a decade ago
the locomotive engineers had no com-
plaint to make regarding the introduc-
tion of labor-displacing and wage-reduc-
ing machinery. The trend of mechan-
ical development was clearly in their
favor. Railroads were building at a
rapid rate. Locomotives were increasing
in speed and size, requiring more ability
and nerve, and promising more wages
and better chances of promotion. Con-
servatism was the watchword, and every
effort to break down the hide-bound
shell of selfish craft interests failed. But
a transformation has come over the
locomotive engineers' dream. Confi-
dence has given way to consternation,
and a radical change of sentiment and
action is visible on the horizon. Elec-
tricity is the wonder worker. A new
motive power, utilized by means of a
simplified mechanism, requiring little
skill and experience in its handling, it
threatens to supplant steam and the
locomotive engineers on the great rail-
roads. The future status of the loco-
motive engineers becomes a serious prob-
lem, and talk of vigorous organization to
combat loss of employment and reduced
wages fills the air.

This transformation is a notable con-
cession to Socialism. It verifies anew
the Socialist claim that material condi-
tions mold men's thoughts and actions.
Like many other "aristocrats of labor"
who preceded them, the Knights of the
Throttle refused to believe that the
modern tendency to create unemploy-
ment and reduced wages, by the intro-
duction of labor-displacing and simpli-
fying machinery, could or would prove
operative in their own occupation. Like
their predecessors they delighted in
thinking themselves exempt from the
mechanical and economic evolution of
society. But the inexorable workings of
capitalism have reached them at last,
shaking the very foundations of their
security, and transforming their beau-
tiful dream into a hideous nightmare,
which calls aloud for removal.

The Grand Central Palace meeting of
the locomotive engineers was a notable
meeting indeed. It is almost an epoch
maker, fundamentally affecting one of
the fundamental occupations in American
society—an occupation, the followers of
which constitute a pillar of Capitalism
and an obstacle to Socialism.

THE PATERSON OBJECT LESSON.

The employees of the Paterson lumber
company who, free, gratis and for
nothing, erected a two-story building
in ten hours to replace one belonging to
the firm that had been destroyed by
fire, gave an object lesson of great value
to the world. They showed once more
the dependency of Capital on Labor.
They demonstrated beyond doubt that
Labor alone is essential to wealth pro-
duction. With their own ability, strength
and agility, they took the uprights,
beams, boards and shingles, fashioned in
the mills by labor, from the trees of the
forest felled by labor, and erected a
building where disaster had wrought
destruction and the capitalist was laid
prostrate, unable to arise without
Labor's aid. These Paterson lumber
employees gave point to the Socialist argu-
ment that Capital may migrate to the
moon, but without Labor wealth and
progress is impossible. Labor is the
creator of wealth and the foundation of
capitalist society.

May the Paterson lumber employes
learn the lesson they themselves have
taught, for they have not heard the
last of that building. Having put it
up in record time, it is likely that,
hereafter, they will be required to sus-
tain the record, or even exceed it. Woe
to the men, who, too old and feeble,
cannot keep the pace! They will have
to go to the rear. Then will the lesson
learned become useful. Then will it be
seen that Labor must cease maintaining
a parasitic capitalist class and become
its own master, securing happiness and
peace by substituting Socialism for
Capitalism.

GRIMES AND CO-OPERATION.

Pat Grimes, President of the Plaster-
ers' Society, believes in co-operation
as a means of ending the labor problem.
Co-operation is a good idea, and Pat
must be congratulated for getting a hold
of it. Pat wants his idea put into
execution. He says it can be done by
saving "booze" money, and entering into
competition with the employers, with
the money thus saved. Let us see what
this means.

The census of 1900 shows that in that
year there were in existence 8,333 estab-
lishments producing "masonry, brick and
stone work," which includes 1,902 es-
tablishments producing "plastering and
stucco work." These 8,333 establishments
were capitalized at \$48,070,230. They em-
ployed 93,568 wage earners, whose total
wages amounted to \$53,182,258.

A little analysis of these figures will

show that, if Grimes' plasterers are go-
ing to follow his advice they will not
only have to save their "booze" money,
but eight-ninths of their wages, if they
would equal the capital of their employ-
ers, compete successfully, and end the
labor problem, as Grimes desires. In
the meanwhile who would feed and cloth
and house them? Who will take care of
their wives and families?

It stands to reason that Grimes' idea
is good, but its execution is bad. Cap-
ital is not a product of labor's savings,
but of labor's exploitation. The capital-
ist class accumulates the surplus values
stolen from labor, concentrates them and
defies competition therewith. The same
census quoted above shows that while the
93,568 wage earners received \$53-
182,258 in wages, they created products
valued at \$203,593,634, that is, the few
capitalists owning those 8,333 establish-
ments took three-quarters of the pro-
duct, giving only one-quarter to labor
in return! That is where capital comes
from! And coming from such a source
the capitalist class accumulates millions,
while the working class accumulates
pennies. Talk of competing with them
under such conditions, is utopianism gone
mad!

The execution of Grimes' idea is only
possible through the integral co-opera-
tion of Socialism. This includes the
entire working class, and begins by re-
storing the capital stolen from that
class to it. With the capital that it
has created, in working class possession,
capitalism is eliminated, the labor prob-
lem is settled, and co-operation be-
comes a fact, not a Utopia.

TAMMANY AND THE SCHOOLS.

The workingman who was led to re-
gard Tammany Hall as the provider of
school room will stand disillusioned when
school begins. He will then witness his
children put in half time classes or else
completely debarred, for lack of sittings.
He will be given the usual stereotyped
excuses, such as lack of appropriations,
slow condemnation proceedings, delays
in erection of buildings due to strikes,
unparalleled increase of population, etc.,
and he will go home and think it isn't
Tammany's fault that the impossible
can not be done. Of course, this work-
ingman is deceiving himself, despite his
adverse experience. All these causes
are due to capitalism. Capitalism will
not eradicate them because they are
profitable to the capitalist class. It
pays the members of this class to dodge
taxes for school funds, haggle over price
of property for school purposes, com-
bat demands for increased wages and
hours on contracts for school buildings,
and welcome the increase of population
which gives them a bigger, and, there-
fore, cheaper supply of labor. Tammany
Hall upholds capitalism. It stands for
all the causes that militate against
working class education. It favors the
capitalist class at the expense of the
working class. Tammany Hall will not
support Socialism, a system in which
capitalism and the capitalist class will
be eradicated, thus making the provi-
sion of all the essentials of education
easy of attainment. Tammany Hall
will not get off of the backs of the
working class and aid in compelling
other parasites to do the same. Tam-
many Hall is in the field to keep the
blinders on the working class. It does
out charity and gets a worker a job oc-
casional, while always perpetuating the
system and the class which robs labor
in the shop and deprives it of education
in the school. It is time the work-
ingman threw Tammany Hall overboard!

A Paris despatch dated August 30,
contains this pithy biography: "Charles
Sargent, the inventor of the chain
principle in cycles, died to-day at the
age of 83. The inventor, despite the
fortune which has been made by manu-
facturers as the result of his invention,
died in poverty."

Yet the upholders of capitalism ask:
"How will Socialism reward the in-
ventor?"

The master bakers want legislation
permitting them to employ a baker for
more than ten hours. This looks as
though the master bakers find it im-
possible to speed up machines in pro-
portion to the reduced hours.

Schwab approves the steel cut because
it will drive out small concerns. The fel-
lows who claim that the trusts grow
because there is no competition will
please note.

In Trenton, N. J., test cases of a law
prohibiting the employment of children
under fourteen, are being conducted.
That such a law should be tested, reflects
badly on our boasted civilization!

The Russo-Japanese war increases in
intensity and loss of life. This bloody
picture is the best that the capitalist
necessity for foreign markets can offer.

The letter, "What Gompers Did In
Porto Rico," in our correspondence col-
umn, will make clear why Gompers'
Porto Rico trip was approved by the
capitalist press of this country, upon his
return from there.

SOCIALISM AND THE SPY SYSTEM.

The People is in receipt of the follow-
ing letter sent to a Western firm, and
forwarded by one of its employees, into
whose hands it happened to fall:

P. Schildgen, Pres.
H. E. Alkus, Sec'y.
C. C. Covill, Supt.
F. D. W. Michler, Asst. Supt.
J. W. Weccard, Treas. & Gen'l Manager
AMERICAN DETECTIVE AGENCY.

Founded 1889—Incorporated 1900
Expert Secret Service. Uniformed Men
Furnished.

Eastern Office—14 Central avenue, Jersey
City, N. J. Western Office—200 S. Clark
street, Imperial Building, Chicago.
Branch Offices in all the large cities of
U. S. and Canada.

Gentlemen:—You are familiar with
the story of the boy who found a small
leak in the dyke, and knowing it would
soon become so large as to produce a
calamity, put his finger in the hole and
held it there until the keeper came to
stop the leak.

The small leaks in your business are
like the leak in the dyke, and we make
it our business to furnish the boy to
hold the leak and give you the warning
that will enable you to prevent a dis-
aster. It is just as unwise and unsafe
to leave your merchandise and tools un-
protected as to neglect safeguards to your
cash box and bank account.

We make the moderate charge of \$25
per week for our services, less the salary
of the operative, and we believe it will
save you many dollars if you will con-
sult us and investigate our system of
furnishing you exact information on the
conduct of your employees.

Our operatives not only find the leaks
in your business but keep you warned
of the beginning of strikes or any
conspiracy to cause you trouble.

We will cheerfully furnish all the in-
formation you desire regarding the work-
ing of our system and the testimonials of
our clients.

Very truly yours
American Detective Agency

This letter is in nowise exception-
al or remarkable. It is one of many let-
ters issued by many similar agencies,
the number of which is constantly grow-
ing. Yet it is a valuable letter. In these
days, when so much is heard about the
"liberty" and the "individuality" of the
workingman, it is well to have such a
letter before us. It helps to make clear
the character of that "liberty" and that
"individuality". It lays bare the fact that
that "liberty" and that "individuality"
is the "liberty" and the "individuality"
of the criminal suspect! In doing that,
this letter further helps to make clear
the Socialist attitude toward the spy
system.

Constantly it is dinned into Socialist
ears that Socialism would destroy liberty
and individuality by necessitating the
organization of the spy system. As above
shown, Socialism is accused of necessitat-
ing what Capitalism has already realiz-
ed. Capitalism, owing to the conflict
of interests between the possessors and
the non-possessors—between capital and
labor—is compelled, in self-defence to
inaugurate the spy system and to crush
liberty and individuality by means of
it, Socialism, by eliminating this con-
flict and making the interests of all the
people mutual, will cause the spy system
to disappear, and co-operation to reign
in its place. Liberty and individuality
will then be robust realities instead of
dangerous shams, as at present.

THE FARMER AND POLITICS.

The capitalist parties are shouting
about "the great issues involved in this
campaign". They are doing their utmost
to overcome the working class opinion
that, in so far as the workmen are
concerned, this campaign is a capitalist
game of "Heads I win; tails you lose."
The Editor of the "American Agri-
culturist", after a three months' tour
of the country, expresses views, that
will not help the capitalist parties any.
Says he in the issue of August 27:

"The presidential issue is affecting
business less than usual. This is natural,
because sensible people who are not
biased by partisanship, realize that the
election of Parker could inaugurate no
radical change in national policies, be-
cause the senate would be Republican for
six years more. Of course, Roosevelt's
election would involve no change at all."

The excitable workingmen who are
inclined to get worked up over "the
tariff that breeds the criminal trust",
and "the election of a Democrat would
prove a national menace", would do
well to recall these words, calm down
and think the matter over. The only
effective vote this year is a big Socialist
vote cast straight against capitalism.
Such a vote would cause the capitalist
class to tremble in its boots. The mem-
bers of that class would recognize that
their bunco game is being played out.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I have been
reading up on the class struggle

UNCLE SAM—That's good.

B. J.—But I find it is too narrow.

U. S.—How would you broaden it?

B. J.—The strict class struggle draws
the line between wage earners and cap-
italists.

U. S.—Correct

B. J.—I don't think that's right or
sound. The line should be drawn be-
tween the toilers and the non-toilers.

U. S.—For instance.

B. J.—The clerk of a groceryman is a
toiler, but the groceryman himself toils
also. Under the strict principle of the
class struggle, the line is drawn between
the two, placing the clerk on one side
with other workers, and the toiling gro-
ceryman on the other, and together with
the Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Count
Castellane, etc. Now that is all wrong—

U. S.—How would you fix it?

B. J.—I would place the toiling gro-
ceryman on the same side of the line
with all other toilers, whether wage ear-
ners or not, and on the other side the
idlers and spongers.

U. S.—If you did so you would pretty
soon get all mixed up: just as mixed as
if you placed the strawberry and the
daisy in the same botanical family. The
two grow close to the ground, etc., yet
they belong to two wholly distinct fam-
ilies. Again, the strawberry grows on a
lowly bush, the apple on a stately tree;
under your principle of classifying the
toiling groceryman separately from the
Vanderbilts, you would put the straw-
berry and the apple in different families;
fact is, that they are of one and the
same family.

B. J.—You don't say so!

U. S.—Yes. The mouse is a little ani-
mal, the elephant a big one; you would
classify them separately; yet the fact is
that the elephant and the mouse are one
family.

B. J. (with increased astonishment)—
Yes?

U. S.—Yes. What determines the kin-
ship between plants and animals is, not
appearance, but some fundamental fact
that typifies them. Now, the fundamen-
tal fact that typifies the toiling small
groceryman is not his toiling; other peo-
ple toil with whom you would not rank
the toiling groceryman; pickpockets toil,
and toil hard; stock brokers toil, and
toil hard. The fundamental fact that
typifies the toiling groceryman is that he
is in possession of property, whereby he
can, and does, just as the big capitalist,
squeeze labor out of another human be-
ing; and the typifying feature of the
groceryman's clerk is that, being stripped
of all property whereby to earn his own
living, he is bound to sell himself to the
man who has such property. It is upon
those lines that the economic classes are
separated. To blur that line is to open
the doors for all sort of false steps;
hence so many "reform" parties that
jump up and collapse.

B. J.—Yes, yes; and yet it seems to
me that the groceryman has a hard time
of it.

U. S.—No doubt; and yet no harder
than many a pirate who, being caught,
was hanged to the yardarm of his own
ship. If the groceryman has sense—and
what is said of him is said of the whole
middle class—he would simply throw in
his lot with the proletariat, but to do
that he must accept proletarian econom-
ics, instead of doing what the middle
class now try to do, to join the prole-
tariat by forcing upon it middle class
economics—"coal planks a la Democratic
party," "public ownership of public
utilities," etc. Only then is there help
for the sinking middle class.

B. J.—Hm! I now see it in another
light. This middle class want to lie to-
gether with the proletariat, provided the
proletariat is willing to lie inside the
stomach of the middle class. Eh?

U. S.—You got it now.

STATE TICKETS



CONNECTICUT
For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS
For Governor:
PHILIP VEAL,
of Collinsville.

INDIANA
For Governor:
E. J. DILLON,
of Marion.

KENTUCKY.
For Presidential Electors-at-large:
THOMAS SCOPES,
Of Paducah.
LORENZ KLEINHENZ,
Of Louisville.

MICHIGAN.
For Governor:
MEIKO MEYER,
Of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.
For Governor:
GEORGE HERRSCHAFT,
of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.
For Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON,
of New York.

OHIO.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN H. T. JUERGENSEN,
of Canton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
For Judge of Supreme Court:
A. A. GRANT
Of Scranton

TEXAS
For Governor:
FRANK LEITNER
of Bexar Co.

WASHINGTON.
For Governor
WILLIAM McCORMICK
Of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.
For Governor:
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,
of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.
(Copy these names in the blank column
on the ballot, November 8.)

For Presidential Electors:

F. N. TUTTLE,

San Diego, San Diego County.

H. NORMAN,

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

SIDNEY ARMER,

Berkeley, Alameda County.

J. B. FERGUSON,

Tuolumne, Tuolumne County.

L. C. HALER,

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN "OFF" UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEHIND THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. WHEN OTHERS WILL BE "CONSIDERED"]

WHY SO HOT, AND THEN SO COLD?

[Note—The People is in receipt of six letters from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, with a request that they be published full. Four of these letters are from Ernest Neye of Fernie, British Columbia, to the Canadian National Executive Committee, and one from the same individual to Section Vancouver, B. C., with Section Vancouver's answer thereto. To publish all these letters would require too much of the much-needed space of The People, and it is not essential that this should be done, as the point of the whole correspondence lies mainly in the last two letters. The first of the other four letters contain E. Neye's application for membership in the Canadian S. L. P.; a statement of his connection with the Canadian "Socialist" party, and his reason for leaving the same, which was "that the S. L. P. of B. C. has no excuse for its existence when there is such a clear cut party as the S. L. P. already in the field." The other three letters contain an acknowledgment of the receipt of Section Vancouver's address, protestations of the writer's faith to the principles of the S. L. P., his irrefragable desire to travel in order to propagate the same, his request for credentials and literature, and the favorable impressions made upon him by the organizer of Section Vancouver. His sudden change of attitude—his blowing cold, after blowing so hot—and Section Vancouver's answer thereto, follow below.—Ed. The People:]

I.
Vancouver, June 11, 1904.

Mr. Griffiths,
61 Powell Street.
Dear Comrade:—I am in receipt of another letter from the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada, advising me to join Section Vancouver. But I am sorry to say that I have changed my mind to a certain extent and I cannot conscientiously identify myself with the S. L. P. on account of its trades union policy. At first glance the premises of the S. L. P. did not seem contradictory as they do now since I have looked into the matter more closely.

As a political organization I have nothing against the S. L. P. As far as Comrade De Leon is concerned, I am only sorry that I cannot side in with such an intellectual giant; I have the highest respect for him; indeed I must say that I have learned much from him; but he has failed to convince me on the S. T. & L. A. proposition.

The chief reason I must sever my connections with the S. L. P. is that I cannot refrain from agitating and since the S. P. of B. C. has no trades union policy which I would be called upon to defend I must again cast my lot with that party.

You may accuse me of being fickle and a demagogue, but all I can say in my defense is that I am following the dictates of my conscience. Hoping that we will all stand on a common ground, I remain your comrade in the struggle.

Ernest Neye,
202 Keefer Street,
Room 2, City.

It's because I consider the cause worth it, and not that I consider myself of any importance, that I inform you of my change of mind.

E. N.
Vancouver, B. C., July 24, 1904.
61 Powell Street.

E. Neye,
202 Keefer Street,
Room 2, City.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of June 15th received, and same brought before Section Vancouver, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, who have instructed me to reply to same.

At the outset you state that you have changed your mind relative to joining Section Vancouver, Socialist Labor Party on account of its trade union policy, and you inform us further on, that you have allied yourself with that conglomeration known to history as the British Columbia Socialist party, on account of it "having no trades union policy for you to defend." Probably not being able or willing to defend trade union "policies" yourself, you can show us wherein the trade union policy of the Socialist Labor Party is at fault, for we are ever ready to rectify any mistake that we may make, but in your letter you fail to marshal any facts against our policy, which Socialists and scientists require.

Again you say that the chief reason you have for severing your connection with the S. L. P. of Canada (to which you never belonged), is on account of your inability to refrain from "agitating for Socialism," so you therefore show in your lot with the B. C. S. P.

which, to say the least, shows your lack of logic, and also of the first principles of organization, which is the kernel of Socialist philosophy.

As to the S. P. of B. C. they never are taken seriously by any sensible man, composed as they are of grafters and fakirs with a goodly sprinkling of mental misfits, otherwise known as freaks; those men who laid any claim to reasoning power at all, have long since left the organization in disgust. No doubt you think the above adjectives impolite or abusive, but they can all be made good at any of our street meetings you may attend.

That they have traitorously gone back on the principles for which they claim to stand, is amply demonstrated by their actions at the last election, when they fused with the Independent Labor Party in direct violation to Section 14 of their own constitution, to say nothing of the actions of their representatives in the House at Victoria, supporting the conservative party in every measure, and again the Socialist party of British Columbia is purely and simply a local affair, and it is up to you or them, to show how the workers can emancipate themselves locally. Why it is directly in conflict with Marxian Socialism, and enough to make their long eared brethren laugh down the back of their neck to see such logic.

Now, in conclusion, should you require more facts against the S. P. of B. C. attend our meetings and you shall be accommodated.

Respectfully,
William Griffiths, Organizer,
Section Vancouver,
S. L. P. of C.

"NAPOLEONIC STRATEGY"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Looking over the correspondence column of the Weekly People of August 27, 1904 (I believe I am again stealing the beginning of my letter), I see where I am called a "Bogus Socialist" and am accused of stealing an article from the Weekly People, and having same inserted in the Baltimore "Sun" August 13, 1904. As far as being called a "Bogus Socialist" is concerned, that don't worry me at all; I am used to being called worse names than that: "Anarchist," "Redshirt," and so on; but when you accuse me of stealing, that is something else.

The article in question could not be stolen by me, because I paid my subscription for the Weekly People, and all the good information I got from same paper it was my duty to spread broadcast. The Baltimore "Sun" has over 75,000 subscribers and it goes much farther than a soap-box. You fellows with wrong tactics should not get jealous. This is Napoleon strategy used for the spread of Socialism.

I have, am, and will continue doing my duty; that is something what every Socialist should do. Consider the number and the political affiliations of the readers of the Baltimore "Sun." If you trades union smashers would do likewise more workmen would get interested and would study the science of Socialism. Instead of fighting the capitalists and spread the science of Socialism you are fighting Socialists.

Of course, you are correct in some things, but entirely wrong in your damnable, infamous tactics. You prevent the masses of workmen from giving any attention to the only correct solution of the labor problem. Mistakes that you charge the Socialist party with can be put against you also. We have not yet reached a point where we or you can proclaim to the world, "We are infallible," but we are doing the best we can under the circumstances. We are not lazy.

What is your organizer, R. W. Stevens. of Section Baltimore, doing, or what has he ever done? Three or four of our members will meet once in a while on Sunday, unload a few schooners, smoke a few scab-cigars, fight Socialism and distribute literature that disgusts and turns away workmen, not only from the "Abortion Bogus Socialist Party," as you miscall us, but also from the Socialism of the Fighters-Trades-Union-Smashers' Socialist Labor Party; in short, you prevent people from studying the science of Socialism.

I also must state that circumstantial evidence and the finger of suspicion points to you and your kind that you are in the pay of the capitalists. Why the capitalists could not get anybody better than you and your kind to fight and try to stop the spread of Socialism. You forget that it takes years of labor and study to become a good radical, revolutionary Socialist, and instead of making this question more interesting and

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY

A CALL TO ARMS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, BY THE MEMBERS OF SECTION NEW YORK

On Sunday, August 28, a mass membership meeting of the S. L. P. of New York City and vicinity was called by the N. E. C. to consider ways and means to sustain the Party press, put in shape the Press Security League as per action of the National Convention and, in other ways, arouse the membership to determined action such as will enable the Party to fructify the rather extraordinary situation at hand, during this national campaign.

The meeting, enthusiastic and fully alive to the situation, elected a committee to draw up an address to the membership of the Party, embodying its views and feelings, and calling upon Party members, friends and sympathizers to co-operate in giving practical aim to them.

This committee submits the following: For some years past, due to an unprecedented growth of our exports following the Spanish-American war, capitalism in America experienced the hectic flush of "prosperity"; and an industrial activity set in which kept the working class grinding out wealth at a stupendous rate, made prices soar skyward, with the price of labor (wages) painfully limping to "catch up." With work comparatively steady, and the outlook a rosy one, our propaganda was difficult to conduct, as all our teachings seemed to conflict with the comparative "good times" then being "enjoyed."

But, in due time, the inexorable economic laws that govern the capitalist system of production asserted themselves; the more intense exploitation of the working class simply increased the disparity between what it produced and what it was permitted to consume. The market at home became clogged, exports rapidly fell off, and now the tide is turning the other way; from all parts of the country come reports of wage reductions, curtailment and even stoppage of work. Gigantic strikes are the order of the day. A tone of hostile aggression pervades the ranks of the exploiters, finding expression in the many-sided onslaughts of Manufacturers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances, in the unheard of outrages perpetrated upon

trying to get the masses to study the science of Socialism, you breed disgust. Shame on you!

Woe unto you scribes and pharisees (hypocrites), for ye shut up (as with keys) the Kingdom of Heaven (on earth) against men, for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. Be not as the horse or as the mule which has no understanding. Chas. A. Ceaky.

Baltimore, Md., August 30.
[NOTE.—This letter is published, not because of its sympathetic diction and consistent reasoning, but because of its admirable photography of the bogus Socialists, alias Social Democrats. Accused of having plagiarized S. L. P. literature, the signer of the above letter, with becoming modesty, brazenly admits the charge, but justifies the theft on the ground that his action will cause that same literature to be more extensively read, to the great advantage of Socialism. Having thus paid a very high tribute to the sterling qualities of S. L. P. literature, in effectively disseminating Socialism and combatting capitalism, the signer of the above kindly letter, in the next breath, villifies the Socialist Labor Party and says it is a capitalist party, in the pay of capitalism. In other words, the writer substantially claims the S. L. P. makes good shots for Socialists to fire at capitalism and is, therefore, rotten and worthy of denunciation. This may be called "Napoleon Strategy" in Baltimore; but anywhere else it is the old cry of "stop thief."—Ed. The People.]

WHAT GOMPERS DID IN PORTO RICO.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer recently happened into conversation with a man connected with one of the largest cigar factories in Porto Rico, in the course of which a few facts were brought out of interest to readers of The People, inasmuch as they throw some light on Sammy Gompers' late trip to the West Indies to "organize unions." The man referred to had been speaking about the cheapness of labor in Porto Rico as compared with here. The writer then inquired if the union organized by Gompers did not have some effect on labor conditions in the Porto Rican factory of the firm. He replied:

"We have a good thing now in the union. I may as well tell you that the working class in Colorado, in the stubborn resistance on a large scale to every attempt on the part of labor to wrest from 'Brother Capital' a few measly crumbs or retain the crumbs in hand, as in the Chicago meat strike and the 'I' trouble—all this in the midst of a national campaign! All this in sharp contrast to former times when, during a presidential conflict, 'Brother Capital' has been wont to let up on 'Brother Labor' and rather coddle than castigate him. Could conditions be more favorable for us to spread our ideas? The contemptuous disregard thus displayed for the 'Labor vote' is further emphasized by the brazen manipulation of the political situation in the nomination by the Belmonts, the Guffeys and the Morgans of Parker and Roosevelt, both of them candidates representing ultra-capitalist interests, and so regarded by all. So 'safe and sane' are both considered in their attitude to the trusts, that there is practically no campaign. It matters not to the capitalist class who is elected, all will be well for it. Ours is the only party that is putting up a spirited campaign. From all parts of the country come reports that our propaganda is arousing police opposition, leading to interference with our meetings, and often arrest of our speakers, as in Poughkeepsie, Troy, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Belleville, and in the larger cities of New Jersey. And again with these come reports showing a greater and more intense interest on the part of the working class in our propaganda.

Confronted with the dire effects of the crisis, with the cost of living soaring upward and wages downward, betrayed by the Civic Federation and the labor fakir, or defeated by the Parrys, in every big conflict, finding the pure and simple union a hollow reed to lean upon, the workers are beginning to turn to the S. L. P. Vituperation, slander, silence—all these no longer avail to keep the message of the S. L. P. from the working class. They listen with avidity and approval. All this creates for us an unparalleled opportunity. It is the psychological moment for the S. L. P., of which we must avail ourselves. We must plough the furrows, deep and sow the seed broadcast. We must mobilize our entire forces and get them into action. We must extend the circulation of our press, circulate our leaflet and pamphlet literature, collect the sinews of war, hold meetings and, in every place, and at all times, push the Party work! The capitalist class is dil-

gently firing the furnace of the class struggle and is getting up steam. Are we to be less diligent in giving direction to the force generated by them? We must agitate, educate and organize. We must do it now, or never!

In order to give practical direction to our efforts the following plans were referred by the above meeting to this committee for drafting:

1. That a strong effort be made to assist the work of the S. L. P. Press Security League all over the country and that members, friends and sympathizers, who are ready to co-operate in this work, be urged to communicate with the Secretary of the League, Comrade A. C. Kihn, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

2. That a planful and concerted effort be made to increase the circulation of the Weekly People, the means for the work to be provided as follows: By means of weekly ten cent collections, a local fund should be created, from which three months' trial subscriptions can be paid, the paper to be sent to carefully selected addresses and these to be closely canvassed for renewals, within the three months the paper is being sent. Persistent work along these lines has been crowned with success at this end, notably in the 34th Assembly District of this city, where the paid circulation of the Weekly People is constantly rising, as a result of its introduction.

3. That, wherever disaffection exists amongst members of pure and simple trades unions, in consequence of sell-outs by the fakirs, lost strikes, or other causes, no stone be left unturned to make these men acquainted with the S. L. P. position on trades unions and with the S. T. and L. A., by distribution of suitable literature, meetings, personal contact and in every other way that can be devised.

4. The systematic distribution of leaflets at factory gates, morning, noon and night, and in workmen's districts on Sunday mornings. This plan is working well in New York State.

5. The collection of campaign funds on the WEEKLY installment plan. This plan has met with great success in Rochester and Buffalo.

Comrades, friends and sympathizers, fall to with a vim! This is the opportunity of the Socialist Labor Party; and all these plans can, with care and sub-division of labor, be made effective if we so will it. To arms, comrades! On with the war against Capitalism! This is our opportunity!

The Committee.

make most of the members are rather luke-warm and will need a lot of training before they can be called revolutionists. On the whole, they are an honest set of workmen, bitterly opposed to grafters and to the pure and simple union, with a few quite clear on the fake known as pure and simple. Often have I told them that they are in the wrong party; that they ought to be in the S. L. P. I have shown them repeatedly that the S. P. is dominated by labor fakirs, but they did not want to believe me.

On the 15th of this month, however, a golden opportunity presented itself to drive home the point. It came to town on the above date in the shape of that notorious fakir, Ben Hanford, who was to address a meeting. My friend Hogan always takes a delight in introducing me to their speakers as "the only S. L. P. man in town," and, after the introduction, we exchanged a few words about their Single Tax platform, but our conversation was cut short by the address of the Republican candidate for governor, who preceded Hanford.

After the latter had spoken, I nailed him again. He never asked for questions, but I called on him to explain the immediate demands of their platform. The first thing he said he knew that I was fully aware what this part was put in the platform for. I told him I did not know, but what I did know was that it had no business in a revolutionary platform. He then said that part had been put in to use it as a club to fight the capitalists with, as it aimed at the confiscation of their property by means of taxation. My next question was as to their attitude towards the pure and simple unions, and he said his party heartily endorsed it. I then asked him whether he was ready to endorse the action of Mitchell and Gompers. He said "no"; but things were now getting warm for him, for he stated he would not argue with me any longer as he had a date to fill (which meant a train to catch, I suppose), and he pulled out. But you ought to have seen the expression on the faces of his wage slave listeners; it was not one of agreeable disappointment.

D. A. Reed.
Huntingtown, Ark., August 28.

NOT AN AGREEABLE DISAPPOINTMENT.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find the campaign subscription list sent me by the national secretary some time ago. On the 27th was our pay-day and I thought it would be a good time to get out amongst the wage slaves for a few dimes. I started out about six p. m., and quit at nine p. m., with my list filled with small collections footing up a total of \$6.55. The first man I tackled, Dan Hogan, is running for State senator on the "Socialist" party ticket, and I got seven more of the Socialist party to contribute on the list. There is an S. P. local here,

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—National Secretary, F. O. Box 350, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).

Notes—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF CHARLES H. CORREGAN.

Our candidate for President, Comrade Charles H. Corregan, will begin his tour of the campaign on September 10, starting in the State of Connecticut and from there go through Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and so forth, until the close of the campaign. The method pursued will be as follows: Each S. E. C. will be notified in due time and the number of days allotted to each will be given, the S. E. C. to dispose of the days so allotted as required by conditions in their respective states, the schedule thus made up to be published as fast as received.

Under the system adopted for this campaign, namely, the division of funds collected on the national campaign subscription lists into three equal parts between the Sections, the State Committees and the N. E. C., both of the former bodies are expected to contribute, paying such sums to the speaker as they can afford, take his receipt, and report to the undersigned. These contributions, if accompanied by receipts, will be entered on the National Campaign Fund and published.

Campaign lithographs of the national candidates are now ready and for sale by the New York Labor News Co. These can be used effectively in connection with the meetings for they will attract much attention.

At all meetings, lay particular stress upon the distribution of leaflets, the sale of copies of the Weekly People and the securing of subscriptions for same, as well as the sale of our pamphlet literature. Do not consider your meeting to have been successful unless you have done well along these lines. And to do well, bear in mind that you must organize your work in order to make it tell. No haphazard methods, no waiting until the last moment to make arrangements. Pick your men beforehand, assign to each his task in keeping with his special aptitude and then let each one do the best that is in him.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Henry Kahn, National Secy.

CORREGAN IN CONNECTICUT.

The candidate for President of the Socialist Labor Party, Charles H. Corregan, will speak at the following places at stated dates. Sections should try to arrange meetings appropriate to the occasion.

Saturday, Sept. 10, Bridgeport; Sunday, Sept. 11, Hartford; Monday, Sept. 12, Rockville; Tuesday, Sept. 13, New Britain; Wednesday, Sept. 14, New Haven.

Connecticut S. E. C.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian N. E. C. London, August 21. Comrade Bryson in chair. Weber absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Communications: From The People, enclosing a letter from J. H. Tripp, of Winnipeg, asking for addresses in Winnipeg. The secretary was instructed to forward names of members of late Winnipeg Section. From Martin, enclosing \$2 for due stamps; another, asking for information regarding delegates to convention. First was received and complied with, and secretary was instructed to reply to second, giving information necessary. One from Henry Kahn, National Secretary of U. S. S. L. P., enclosing \$2 special assessment stamps; also asking whether some plan could not be laid out to systematize the work of extending circulation of the Daily and Weekly People in Canada. Some was received and laid on table, as matter of The People would come before the convention.

The secretary for expenses on account of convention, was instructed to draw on Treasurer for \$4.

The report of N. E. C. to convention was taken up and secretary was instructed to procure copies of same for convention. Adjourned.

H. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A regular meeting was held on August 23. Durner in the chair; state secretary absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected. Correction was: At meeting of August 11, a communication was read by state secretary received from E. Seidel, charging Katz with bias in the matter of holding Jager in Philadelphia to speak here first. Katz maintained that at a previous meeting it was the sense of the committee to have Jager begin his tour by speaking first in Philadelphia. Seidel maintained that the sense of the committee was to send Jager through the state immediately upon his arrival as he was more needed there than here. Both comrades

maintaining that their understanding of the committee's position was correct. Seidel suggested that the other members of the committee state how they had thought on the matter, and they affirmed that their understanding was the same as comrade Katz's. Seidel thereupon withdrew his remarks and charges.

Communications: From Kipple, about availing to nomination papers; from National Secretary, as to time of Jager's arrival in Philadelphia; from Scranton, asking postponement of the meeting for state organizer for one week, pledging \$12 for campaign fund, and stating that organizer could be used for one week in Scranton and vicinity. Permission was given to hold Jager for a week, but postponement could not be granted. From Braddock, \$8 to fund collected on list, and stating that at next remittance one-third would be withheld. From M. Jager, held meeting in Reading, sold 12 Weekly People, and 9 pamphlets. From J. Bach, asking for leaflets and giving information about collecting few signatures. From North Wales, about meeting not held per schedule in Quakertown. This happened because organizer changed route when reaching Reading, on account of expense. From Erie, reporting local conditions and work on nomination papers. From New York, that a comrade G. Koenig, was staying at Greely, Pa., and if communicated with might do work on nomination papers. Assistant secretary reports that communication had been sent to G. Koenig, but no answer received. From national secretary, about H. A. Santee, being in Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown on Sept. 15, and, if agreeable, would help party in work there. Agreed to, and secretary notified to inform Santee that we would ask him to speak in Allentown and Easton, and work on nomination papers. From N. Y. Labor News Co. bill for 1,000 leaflets, voted paid. From H. Jager, had spoken in Allentown and Quakertown, reported receiving \$1 from Hinkel of Reading, also suggests cutting out some places on trip to western part of state, because of extra expense. Assistant secretary reports having told Jager that Pottsville and Harrisburg might be left out, but under no circumstances to skip any others. Action endorsed. From Patton, greatly encouraged by visit paid by Allegheny county comrades; would re-organize, and also Houtzdale. Also requests nomination papers; papers ordered sent. From N. E. C. circulars containing amendments to party constitution. Ordered distributed.

Bills for postage and for Weekly People were ordered paid.

Secretary presented tabulated statement on number of signatures collected to date, ordered printed on mimeograph and distributed.

As Jager reported that comrades in Reading and Shelby would distribute leaflets if provided with same by state committee, it was decided to notify Reading to choose 3,000 and Shelby to choose 1,000 and have charged to state committee. The secretary was instructed to notify Jager to give reports of what is being done on nomination papers in places where he visits. Receipts \$9. Expenses \$10.22.

E. Seidel Rec. Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Sunday, August 28, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Julius Eck chairman, Thummel absent without excuse.

The vote on Financial Secretary was canvassed, result shown unanimous vote for George P. Hercheff, the only candidate, and he was seated. His address is 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

A lot of correspondence was read and acted upon. Committee and organizers' reports show good activity in agitation work, but not enough done to push the Party press. Comrades should not forget that whereas a meeting may reach a man once, the Weekly People can be made to reach him many times. Complaint is made that some comrades do not turn out at open air meetings. Why a real S. L. P. man should absent himself on such occasion is hard to understand.

Section Essex County sells twenty-five Sunday People each week. Five of the Section members here have joined the Press Security League. Section Passaic County reports three new members joined. Section Hoboken has presented loan certificate to management of Party press and has taken two more blocks of Weekly People prepaid subscription cards.

Section Union County's first meeting of the campaign was a rouser. Kinnally and Herrschaft spoke. Section North Hudson's picnic reported a success. D. A. 4, S. T. and L. A. is carrying the agitation into Harrison and nearby towns, with prospect of organizing. In Jersey City all that is needed to make the Kangaroo hop is a few questions from Alliance or S. L. P. men, then circulate "The Difference" among the onlookers.

The S. E. C. is opening up connections in unorganized places, and we are ready to send out a comrade to get signatures to petitions and to do what other work he can. But this takes money and

funds are lacking. Comrades should send in what has so far been collected on lists, but keep the lists going.

The most important work at the moment is the getting of signatures to petitions. See that only black ink or black leadpencil is used by signers. The new election law does not allow those who have voted at the primaries of one party, to sign the nomination petition of another party. Nor shall the signer to the petition of one party be allowed to sign the petition of another party. The getting of names can be made the means of doing some agitation work. Give every signer a leaflet anyway. Some of the Sections write that they have no speakers. If they are in earnest they can find other ways to agitate. A systematic distribution of literature may prove more far reaching than an occasional street meeting, and there isn't a member but can help give out leaflets, going from house to house, or in factories, or wherever workmen do congregate. The WILL will find the WAY everytime.

Secretary.

SPECIAL EDITION, GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

The issue of our German party organ of October 8th, will be a very effective special agitation edition and should reach as many German workmen as possible. The front page will show a striking allegorical illustration together with the pictures of our presidential candidates. This special edition will contain a translation of Comrade De Leon's "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and other good articles. Bundle rates are as follows: 50 copies or less 1 cent per copy; 100-95 cents; 200-\$1.75; 300-\$2.55; 400-\$3.20; 500-\$3.75; 600 or more copies, per 100 70 cents.

Orders, with cash, must be sent not later than October 3rd.

Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 103 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio.

OHIO, ATTENTION!

Ohio Sections and members-at-large: All petition lists must be certified to and in the possession of the S. E. C. by Sept. 15th. From the returns at hand, the signatures collected are small in number and comrades are urged to make strenuous efforts to collect the required amount at speedily as possible.

James Rugg, Secretary.

1925 Omega street, Cleveland O.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., ATTENTION!

The headquarters just established by Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. at Lips Building, 2nd floor, room 7, northwest corner 3rd and Prairie streets, will be opened next Saturday, Sept. 10 at 8 p. m. There will be speeches by different comrades and a general good time. All comrades of the Section and readers of The People are cordially invited to attend.

C. M. Rubinger, Org.

SPECIAL, SECTION SOUTH HUDSON.

Section South Hudson will hold a special meeting at 143 Beacon avenue, Sunday, Sept. 11, at 9:30 a. m. All petition lists must be in at this meeting. Delegates to county committee are wanted at this meeting.

Organizer.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, Sept. 10, Getty Square. Speakers: R. W. Gaffney and A. Santee. Chairman, Owen Carraher.

Saturday, Sept. 17, Getty Square. Speakers: Joseph H. Sweeney and R. Downs. Chairman, Peter Jacobson.

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

2nd and Brunswick streets, Sept. 7, 8 p. m.; Pacific and Communipaw avenue, Sept. 8, 8 p. m.; Central ave and Bower street, Sept. 14, 8 p. m.; Sussex and Washington streets, Sept. 16, 8 p. m.

Organizer.

SECTION NORTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.—Bergenline ave. and Jefferson pl. Union Hill, Julius Kek, speaker.

Friday, Sept. 16—Spring and Monastery streets, West Hoboken, J. J. Kinnally, speaker.

CLEVELAND OPEN-AIR AGITATION.

Until further notice, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold open-air meetings as follows: Every Saturday night at 8 o'clock on Public Square; every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at corner of Champlain and Ontario streets. Members and sympathizers are urgently requested to attend these meetings promptly.

RICHMOND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The County and First Senate District Conventions of the S. L. P. of Richmond County, will be held at Comrade Wilton's house, Elm avenue, West New Brighton, S. I. Friday, September 16, at 7:30 p. m.

Jos. H. Wilton, Organizer.

Section Richmond County, S. L. P.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, September 9, Central Square, East Boston

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 8 P. M.

28th Assembly District—81st street and First avenue. Chairman, E. Mooney. Speakers: F. A. Olpp, T. Haupt and L. Wieder.

33rd Assembly District—114th street and First avenue. Speakers: Baldelli and Messina (Italian meeting).

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 8 P. M.

10th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 7th street and avenue A. Chairman, A. M. Scherzer. Speakers: Joseph S. Klein, I. Friedman and others.

21st Assembly District—S. E. corner of 101st street and Amsterdam avenue. Chairman, A. Zimmerman. Speakers: James T. Hunter and Charles Rathkopf.

35th Assembly District—Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Speakers: Charles Chase and A. Levine.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 8 P. M.

7th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 17th street and 8th avenue. Chairman, P. Cody. Speakers: H. A. Santee and John J. Kinnally.

8th Assembly District—N. W. corner of Eldridge and Grand streets. Speakers: S. Smilansky and I. Schaefer.

12th Assembly District—N. W. corner of Norfolk and Grand streets. Speakers: Schlossberg, Chaiken and Wieder.

19th Assembly District—S. W. corner of 67th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: August Gillhaus and A. Sater.

30th Assembly District—88th street and Second avenue. Chairman, J. Slevin. Speakers: F. A. Olpp, T. Haupt and S. Moskowitz.

BROOKLYN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, September 9, 8 p. m.

Twentieth Assembly District—Knickerbocker avenue and Stanhope street. Speakers: E. Mueller and E. F. Wegener.

Saturday, September 10, 8 p. m.

Seventh Assembly District—Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Speakers: E. Archer and August Gilhaus.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 10.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Milwaukee and Annapolis. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Monday, September 12.

Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Halstead and O'Brien. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Tuesday, September 13.

Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Wednesday, September 14.

Belmont and Sheffield. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Thursday, September 15.

Forty-seventh and State. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Friday, September 16.

Forty-third and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Koch and Nielsen.

Saturday, September 17.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Barndt and Lingenfelter.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Koch and Nielsen.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Pennsylvania S. E. C., per Henry Jager..... 10.00

Silas Hinkel, Reading, Pa., per Henry Jager..... 1.00

John Martin, New York City... 1.00

Section Westchester County, New York, one-third on list 340 (Schwagerman)..... 4.67

Section Los Angeles, Cal., on lists..... 20.00

Clara Weinberger, New York City..... 1.00

Thomas Weidling, Butler, Pa.... 2.00

M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass.. 2.00

Section Erie County (Buffalo), N. Y., on lists..... 12.50

Section Monroe County (Rochester), N. Y., one-half on lists 316 and 317..... 5.00

A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y..... .50

B. Reinsteint, Buffalo, N. Y..... 11.00

Balance of postage, Lynn, Mass.. .33

Mrs. John McBride, Newark, N. J..... .10

Gustave Langer, Milford, Conn. 1.00

Abe Cohen, New York City..... 1.00

Washington S. E. C., one-third on lists from Section Tacoma. 10.00

M. T. Cassidy, Kaweah, Cal.... 2.50

List 470, per D. A. Reed, Huntington, Ark..... 6.55

Chas. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa..... .50

E. Hendrich, New York City..... 1.00

Illinois S. E. C., one-half on list 81..... 2.00

Louis Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.... 2.00

H. Solomon, New York City..... 5.00

B. H. Williams, Basin, Mont.... 5.00

Total..... \$103.15

Previously acknowledged..... 84.38

Grand Total..... \$187.53

Henry Kahn, National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged..... \$8,911.01

John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

Schefftel, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

John J. Kinnally, New York..... 2.00

Smilansky, New York..... 1.00

H. Deutsch, New York..... .50

Johnson, New York..... .25

Mrs. J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J..... 1.00

F. Brauckman, New York..... 5.00

Simon, New York..... 2.00

J. Gold, New York..... .50

H. Gottlieb, New York..... 1.00

J. Davidowitz, New York..... 1.00

D. Simpson, New York..... 2.00

J. J. Murphy, New York..... 2.00

J. Plomondin, New York..... 2.00

Touffro, New York..... 2.00

A. Sater, New York..... 1.00

G. Popper, New York..... 1.00

J. Ebert, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y..... 1.00

McCance, New York..... .50

A. Lupovitz, New York..... 1.00

B. Grup, New York..... .50

L. Neuman, New York..... .50

Holler, New York..... 1.00

Chas. Bahnsen, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

Chas. Chase, New York..... 2.00

Frankel, New York..... .50

H. Englert, New York..... 1.00

F. Raps, New York..... 1.00

S. Moskowitz, New York..... .25

J. Friedman, New York..... 1.00

Siegel, New York..... .25

Baral, New York..... .25

P. H. Garnjost, New York..... 2.00

Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, N. Y., per H. Deutsch..... 1.00

Meyerowitz, New York..... 1.00

Fourteenth Assembly District, per Zahler..... 5.00

Westchester County Committee, per P. Jacobson..... 5.00

Section Yonkers, N. Y..... 1.00

Twenty-third Assembly District, N. Y., per Kavanaugh..... .50

Sixteenth Assembly District, N. Y., per Rentz..... 5.00

Eight and Twelfth Assembly Districts, N. Y., per Frederick..... 2.00

Henry Benke, New York..... 2.00

Mrs. F. Brauckman, New York D. A. 49, per S. Winauer..... 5.00

A. Francis, New York..... 1.00

Fred Isler, New York..... 1.00

Amount collected above Hall rent, per L. Abelson..... 6.75

Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., per G. Luck..... 4.00

S. Bernstein, New York..... 1.00

James M. Harlow, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

Anthony Interrante, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

A. Bahnsen, Brooklyn, N. Y..... .50

Geo. Moritz, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

W. Clough, City..... 5.00

C. Vanderlieth, City..... 10.00

A. Orange, City..... 1.00

W. Bopp, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.00

Sixteenth Assembly District, New York..... 2.50

Dr. A. Levine, City..... 2.00

M. Manaker, City..... 1.00